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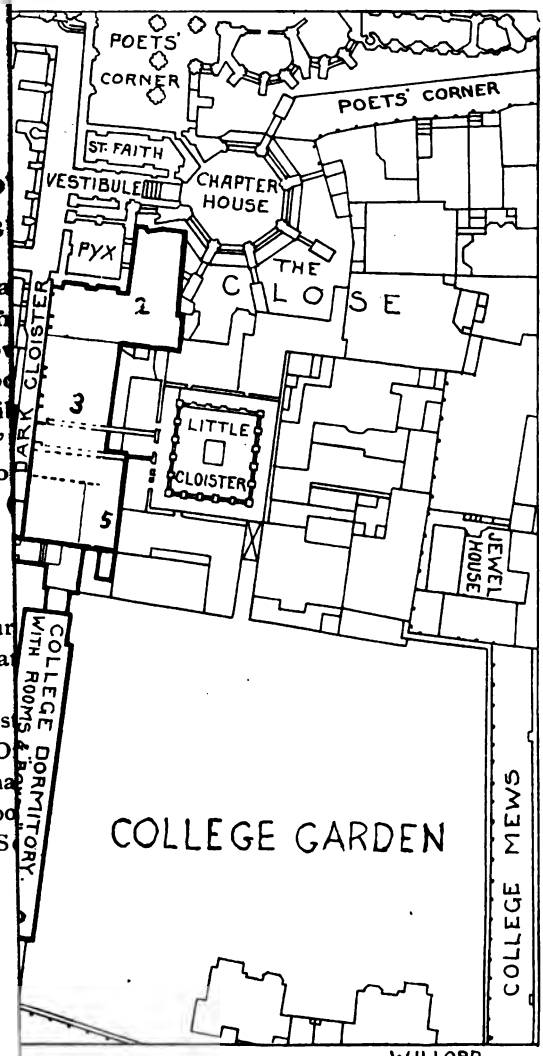

DON'T —

HANDBOOKS TO
THE GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WESTMINSTER

GEORGE BELL & SONS

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LITTLE DEAN'S YARD FROM THE SOUTH.

WESTMINSTER

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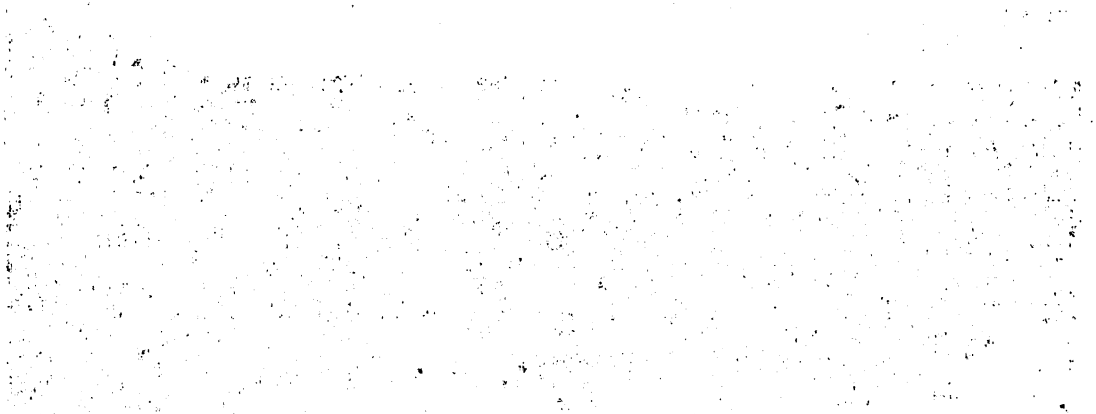

WESTMINSTER

BY

REGINALD AIRY, B.A.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

QUEEN'S SCHOLAR AT WESTMINSTER, 1891-96.

WITH FIFTY-ONE ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON

GEORGE BELL AND SONS

1902

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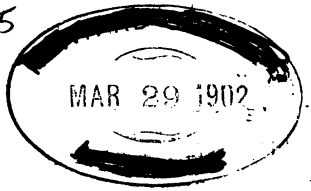

CHISWICK PRESS: CHARLES WHITTINGHAM AND CO.
TOOKS COURT, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

PREFACE

MR. JOHN SARGEAUNT'S interesting and exhaustive "Annals of Westminster School" has, naturally, been my chief book of reference in the early chapters, and my indebtedness to it is very large. I also owe something to Mr. James Forshall's "Westminster Past and Present," and to Mr. Russell-Barker's "Westminster in the Seventeenth Century." Many of the facts in Chapter IV. are derived from an article by J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A., in the "Archæological Journal" (vol. xxxiii.). A large amount, too, is due to various anonymous contributors to the "Elizabethan," who have from time to time supplied items and notices of interest. In the latter part of the book my chief debt—and it is a very large one—is due to Mr. C. W. Adams, captain of the King's Scholars, 1900-1; and for the invariable courtesy which both he and his successor, Mr. W. S. Kennedy, have shown me and for the trouble they have taken, I gladly make use of this opportunity of expressing my gratitude.

It has not been the object of the Publishers that this book should include a comprehensive survey of historical Westminster, and therefore Old Westminsters are likely to find the omissions of the earlier chapters numerous. With such a history before me,

it has been difficult to decide what to choose and what to reject, and I have therefore endeavoured to touch on those incidents which are more of general interest to the public than on those which are of particular interest to Old Westminsters. Notably I have omitted any description of the ancient form of the "Challenge," for not only is it a thing of the past, but it is amply recorded elsewhere.

The illustrations, with very few exceptions, are from photographs which have been taken with great care and trouble, for this work, by Mr. William Rice.

REGINALD AIRY.

January, 1902.

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THE GREAT SCHOOLROOM—"UP-SCHOOL."

LITTLE DEAN'S YARD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

WESTMINSTER

CHAPTER I

THE FOUNDING AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

ON an occasion, a few years ago, when the great schools of England were being discussed, Westminster was referred to as a school that "has greater traditions than Eton or Winchester." Numerically the smallest and (if we accept Queen Elizabeth or even King Henry VIII. as the author of its first beginnings) in point of years the youngest, yet West-

minster can show a record of great deeds, a list of mighty names that may well compare with those of its two great rivals.

But where that record is to begin, what names shall head that list, is no easy matter to decide. The historian cannot point to Westminster as he may to Eton or Winchester, and say that at this date or at that date was there first a school upon this spot. For, bound up, throughout its life, with the life of the Abbey, the School's earliest birth must be sought for somewhere in the monastic history. Here, as is indeed only natural, our sources of information are few and at the best not entirely reliable. The Chronicles of Ingulph have provided us with a most circumstantial account of how the supposed author used to attend school at the Abbey in the year 1051: he even adds details to the effect that, on his way from school, he frequently met Edith, the Confessor's queen, who used to question him on grammar and reward his answers with silver pence. Unfortunately this account is without doubt a forgery, but a forgery of not later than 1420 A.D., proving at least that a school existed at Westminster in the reign of Edward III., and, furthermore, permitting the assumption that the origin of this school must be sought for before 1051 A.D. Again, the archives of the convent show that in the reign of Edward III. a salary was paid to a schoolmaster who is described as "Magister Scholarium pro eruditione puerorum grammaticorum," and therefore cannot be the same as the music-master or singing-master of the abbey choristers. William Fitzstephen,

in his Life of Thomas à Becket, states that each of the three great churches of London had schools attached to them; but it may be questioned whether Fitzstephen reckons Westminster as a part of London.

But the history of the school really begins with Queen Elizabeth, "our Foundress and Benefactress," who gave the strength and life of a new foundation to the seedling of earlier days, and 1560 must be accepted as the first year of Westminster's existence as a public school.

But the materials on which Elizabeth worked were in large part supplied by her father: for he, though seemingly fired with destructive zeal, nevertheless spared the "burial-place of kings," even going so far as to install into the new deanery Benson, the last of the line of Abbots of Westminster. Finding also this monastic school in existence, he gave to it a head master and a somewhat vague constitution, and intrusted it to the care of the Dean and Chapter.

From the very first, then, we see that the School of Westminster was part and parcel of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter. Up to the Public Schools Act of 1861 the very life of the school was dependent on the Dean and Chapter—a dependence that has never given cause for regret save once—and that one sad chapter in a glorious history is, at any rate, a short one.

The first head master was John Adams, appointed in 1540. Under him some forty scholars and perhaps a few oppidans formed the school. The scholarships were obtained, not by merit, but by nomination, for

the days of the "Challenge" were not yet. An interesting mention of Henry's school is preserved in the "Diary of Henry Machyn, citizen & Merchant-Taylor of London."

"The vj day of December [1556] the abbot of Westminster went a procession with his convent; before him went all the santuary men with crosse keys apon their garments and after whent iij for murder; on[1] was the lord Dacres sone of the Northe was wypyd[2] with a shett[3] abowt him, for kyllying of on master West sqwyre dwellyng be-syd . . .; and anodur theyff that dyd long to one of master controller . . . dyd kylle Recherd Eggyllston the controllers tayller, and killed him in the Long Acurs, the bak-syd Charyng-crosse; and a boy that kyld a byge boye that sold papers and pryntyd bokes with horlyng of a stone and yt[4] hym under the ere in Westmynster Hall; the boy was one of the chylderyn that was at the sckoll ther in the abbey; the boy ys a hossear sune[5] a-boyff London-stone."

Adams was succeeded by Alexander Nowell, the author of the Church Catechism, to whom is also ascribed the foundation of the "Play"; and twelve years later Nicholas Udal brought his birch from Eton, where he had added to a not unsullied character the reputation of being "the greatest beater of his time."

The monastery was restored in 1556 by Mary, but the abbot, Feckenham, happily showed no desire to interfere with the budding school; and Udal continued to hold his office until the monastery was finally dissolved, and the foundation of Elizabeth became an accomplished fact.

[1] One. [2] Whipt. [3] Sheet. [4] Hit. [5] Hosier's son.

 The new College

The Queen, in addition to a royal determination of will, had inherited from her father a zeal for education; and though she was content, while founding St. Peter's College, to follow more or less in the lines of William of Wykeham and Henry VI., rather than lay down any original plans of her own, she was characteristically careful to see that her foundation was thorough and complete.

A record of the founding is preserved in the "Historie of the most High, Mighty and Glorious Empresse, Elizabeth, etc.," translated from the French by Abraham Darcie in 1629, running as follows:

"And moreouer cōuerted the Monastery of Westminster, a most famous place for the sacring of the Kings of England . . . into a Colledgial Church or (as I may better terme it) into a Seminary of the Church: and there instituted one Deane, twelve Prebends, one Master, one Vsher, fortie Schollers whom they call the King's Nurseries, out of which there be sixe every yeare chosen for the Academies of Ministers and Singers. . . And, certainly, there comes out from thence, happily for Church and Cōmonwealth, a number of Learned Men."

The final abolition of the monastery had rendered it necessary for the Queen to provide for the government of the abbey church, as well as for the school within its precincts; and with a most happy foresight, she formed the two into one collegiate body or, as Abraham Darcie terms it, seminary of the church.

To her new college she assigned the whole of the abbey buildings and large grants of land, installing as Dean William Bill, to whom, with Gabriel Goodman, Westminster largely owed its rapid growth to a premier

place among English schools of the time. Bill was, like the head master, Udal, closely connected with Eton; but, unlike Udal, he bore a name that Etonians delight to honour, his influence as Provost being as beneficial to the school of Henry VI. as it was, as Dean, to the school of Elizabeth. Unfortunately he only survived his appointment to the deanery one year, and in 1561 Gabriel Goodman took up his work.

As we have seen, Henry VIII. had only provided for forty scholars, but Elizabeth had more ambitious designs for her school; and amongst the enactments we find, firstly, that the Queen's Scholars are to be boarders, and secondly, that they are to be chosen from boys who have been at least a year in the school. So there arose a new class: the class of Town-boys. This name is now used to include all who are not on the Foundation; but originally they were divided into the "Pensioners," who answer to the boarders of the present day, and the "Oppidans," or Day-boys, now known as Home-boarders. The choristers also were part members of the school, *i.e.*, they took part in the school work for a limited number of hours each day.

It is perhaps due to Elizabeth's Rules that the Royal Scholars have always claimed and held the chief places in the school, and thus have reversed the order of things at Eton, where the oppidans have taken the higher position. The rights—if rights they may be called—entailed by such a position, established by custom and aided by the permanent character of the Foundation,—as opposed to the fluctuating numbers of the town-boys—have been clung to with a tenacity

and defended with a vigour that at any rate shows how dear they have always been to the scholars. To quote a single instance—the writer can well remember the indignation roused by the appointment, for the first time, of a town-boy as Captain of the School.

One great reason for this state of things may be found in the fact that, in accordance with the intentions of Elizabeth, the scholarships have always been a reward of merit rather than a compensation for poverty, thus differing essentially from other foundations. So it is that from the first days of Elizabeth these scholarships were awarded after a competitive examination, though it is true that, in early days, influence was frequently as effectual as classical knowledge in reaching the requisite standard.

Nor did Elizabeth's work stop here: for, with the object of drawing into union her own foundation with her father's foundations of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Christ Church, Oxford, she ordained that every year three scholars of Westminster were to be elected to either college. This right was expressly confined to the scholars, and it was not until 1873 that ideas of justice and expediency overcame the principles of conservatism and threw these prizes open to the town-boys. Thus Elizabeth completed her aims, and to-day the toast of the three royal colleges comes next only to that of the sovereign.

It is worth while noting here that the Scholars of Westminster are *not* Queen's Scholars in the sense of Queen Elizabeth's Scholars, but are Royal Scholars; and therefore their name varies with the sex of the

sovereign. The mistake of supposing that the scholars are always termed Queen's Scholars has somewhat naturally arisen from the fact that they have been Queen's Scholars for so long. But times are changed, and King's Scholars are likely to be the order of the day at Westminster for many years.

THE COLLEGE HALL.

Elizabeth seems to have thought that the details of the management of the college were not for her to plan out: at any rate, it is certain that the statutes were largely drawn up by William Bill, and finally corrected and amended by Gabriel Goodman. These statutes were never formally ratified by the Queen, and she was frequently pleased to set them aside, deliber-

ately ignoring the clause that closed the scholarships to the wealthier classes: and it was not for over two centuries that they were given the force of law. Among other things, these statutes fixed the salaries of the various officials: the head master received the sum of £20 per annum, with £6 1*s.* 8*d.* allowance for commons

A VIEW OF THE OLD DORMITORY.

and £1 10*s.* for his gown; while the second master had a trifle over £7 per annum, with the same allowances. The forty scholars were allowed two marks apiece for their gowns, and £3 odd for commons. Of course this stipend was hardly sufficient to support either the head or the second master, and their incomes were made up by a system of compulsory presents from

the boys. In Dr. Busby's time the head master received an annual gift of a guinea from each boy, and the second master half a guinea. The appointment of the head master rested alternately with the Dean of Christ Church and the Master of Trinity, subject to the approval of the Dean of Westminster. From 1599 to 1846 the post was always given to an Old Westminster, and from 1610 to 1764 to an Old Westminster student of Christ Church. The second master was appointed by the head master; but, once appointed, he had undisturbed control over the whole of the under school, and could only be removed by action of the Governing Body. That this dual system had its disadvantages was clearly shown as early as the time of Busby, but it was not abolished until 1880.

The eviction of the monks left ample room for the boarding of the scholars: the old granary which stood in the middle of Great Dean's Yard was given to them as their dormitory, and the abbot's refectory became the college dining-hall. In the earlier days of the school, classes were taken in the west cloister, a truly Spartan training in the winter months. Besides these buildings at Westminster, Dean Goodman, as Prebendary of Chiswick, obtained for them the use of a house at that place, thus providing a place of refuge from the plague. After Camden's time it became customary to remove the school, or some part of it, to Chiswick during the summer-time.

It has been mentioned that election to the Foundation was, not infrequently, due to influence: those, however, who stood for Christ Church and Trinity

 The Challenge

were not subject to this advantage or disadvantage, since these colleges naturally refused to take a bad scholar; and even the wishes of James I., when he endeavoured to induce the authorities to accept a nominee of his own, were disregarded by the electors. From the first Oxford was more generous to Westminster than Cambridge, for while a studentship at Christ Church was of such value that the holder could almost live upon the proceeds, at Trinity an undergraduate had to wait a year for his scholarship, and even then found it far below the Christ Church emolument. Nowadays the Christ Church studentship is of the value of £80 per annum, with great possibilities of increase, while Trinity only offers an exhibition of £40 —a sum which has, however, been increased by the bounty of Dr. Samwaies. The examination for a place on the Foundation has always been known as the "Challenge," and the boys who stand for scholarships as "Minor Candidates." The "Major Candidates" are those seeking election to Christ Church or Trinity.

A short glance at the early curriculum may be of interest.

At five a.m. the scholars were roused by a cry of "surgite," and, after Latin prayers, they proceeded to the cloisters to wash—the luxury of a daily bath being unknown to the Westminster of Elizabeth's days. At six all boys assembled in the schoolroom, where they were exercised in Latin and Greek grammar, fourteen or fifteen being selected and called out to stand in a semicircle before the master. After this they made

extempore Latin or Greek verses, or repeated passages from some Latin author, the master calling upon such as "by the feare or confidence discovered in their lookes"[1] he concluded had learnt or omitted their lessons. At eight they partook of a "bever," *i.e.*, an allowance of bread and, perhaps, beer; for the pious founders had not seen the need of providing for so paltry a meal as breakfast. From nine to eleven the boys were in school once more, doing Latin exercises and translations. After this came dinner, which the prebendaries of the abbey shared with the boys. After dinner the boys returned to school from one till three, and again from four till six. Then followed supper, after which came books once more until eight, when the wearied Westminster was allowed to go to bed. It is a matter for consideration whether the present Westminster who often sighs for the "good old days" would quite relish a return to the labour that former masters exacted of our forefathers. There appear to have been no regular periods for holidays: once a week a half-holiday (in Westminster parlance, "late play") was allowed by the Dean, and every saint's day was a "play," or full holiday, but further recreation was discountenanced.

The monitorial system, now in vogue at almost every school, was at Westminster provided for by the statutes, which ordained that there should be eighteen monitors spread over various offices: one of hall, two

[1] From a reprint of the "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries," from which a large part of this account of the early curriculum is taken.

of abbey, four of school, four of fields, four of dormitory, two of the oppidans, and one of cloisters. The last-named presided over the morning ablutions, and was called "monitor immundorum." The captain of the school was "monitor monitorum," and held authority over the rest. It is possible that many of the monitorial offices were combined and held by one monitor, even as they are at the present day. But these monitors were more than mere "censores morum" of the rest: they were, in addition, ushers of the school and conducted the work of the lowest forms. Such a system was rendered necessary by the fact that only one under-master was provided for by the statutes, which had not foreseen that the growth of the school would necessitate a growth of the staff.

The name of Udal's immediate successor cannot be stated with absolute certainty, but it was either John Randall or John Passey. At any rate, neither he nor the two head masters that followed him left any mark upon the world in general or upon Westminster in particular.

In 1572 Edward Grant, himself an Old Westminster, was made head master. Under his influence the school's prosperity increased rapidly; in fact, to such an extent that Grant made strong, though unsuccessful, endeavours to obtain a larger room for the work of teaching. His efforts were also directed towards the removal of the difficulties that existed in the teaching of Greek in the school, and, with this object in view, he introduced a grammar of his own, which was used by Westminsters until superseded by Busby's greater

work. The most famous of Grant's scholars were Ben Jonson and Archbishop Neile.

After he had guided the school for twenty-one years, Grant was succeeded by William Camden, who was a layman and, possibly, without an University degree. In his time the efforts of his predecessor to obtain greater space for teaching had their desired result, and the Chapter decreed that the old dormitory of the monks should be converted into a schoolroom. In this room classes were held until 1883, and it is still the assembly room of the school. In old times, from an iron rod near the middle of the room hung a curtain dividing the upper school from the lower. The rod has survived the curtain, and it is over this rod that on Shrove Tuesday the cook has to throw the pancake.

During Camden's time friction arose between the authorities of Westminster and those of Trinity and Christ Church with reference to the election to scholarships, but the growth of the school and the influence of the Queen were potent factors in quelling the objections of the University authorities to a somewhat indiscriminate election. About this time a formal and permanent appointment of a third master was made, thus relieving the head master of much of his work, and giving the monitors more time to attend to their own studies.

Camden retired in 1599, and was followed by Richard Ireland, who, like his successors for over two centuries, was an Old Westminster. During his time the plague paid Westminster a visit, and the school was tempor-

arily broken up. A few years later the Gunpowder Plot awaked one of the earliest of Westminster poets in Edward Hawes, who published, at the age of sixteen, a poem entitled the "Trayterous Percyes and Catesbye's Prosopopeia."

Ireland resigned in 1610 and retired to France, where, it would seem, he embraced the Roman faith. This fact, in itself of no particular importance in this history, stands out in prominent contrast to the subsequent careers of his principal pupils. Greatest among these is George Herbert, of whose life at Westminster (whence he was elected to Trinity in 1608, at the age of fifteen) Izaak Walton writes: "He was not long after commended to the care of Dr. Neale who was then Dean of Westminster, and by him to the care of Mr. Ireland, who was then chief master of that school, where the beauties of his pretty behaviour and wit shined and became so eminent and lovely in this his innocent age that he seemed to be marked out for piety. . . . And thus he continued until he became perfect in the learned languages, and especially in the Greek tongue, in which he afterwards proved an excellent critic." Herbert himself thus refers to his school life:

> "Whereas my birth and spirit rather took
> The way that takes the town,
> THOU didst betray me to a ling'ring book
> And wrap me in a gown."

Charles Chauncey, Richard Lane, Bishops Hacket, Brian Duppa, and King, and Dean Fell, all of whom

were Ireland's pupils, showed themselves no unworthy professors of the Protestant faith.

The next head master was John Wilson, second master under Ireland, who retired in 1622 without having done much to make his name of importance. In 1620, at the resignation of the then Dean, Montaigne, the college was left in debt to the amount of £300: this debt was, however, discharged by Montaigne's successor, John Williams, whose name stands high in the list of Westminster's benefactors.

Wilson's successor was one of his own pupils, Lambert Osbaldeston. He was an active opponent of Archbishop Laud, and his keen participation in the politics of the day considerably outran his discretion. In spite of this fact, the school continued to flourish as under his predecessors. He was appointed to the office by Dean Williams, and his loyalty to his patron nearly cost him his liberty, and did actually deprive him of his position.

Just as Grant turned his energy to the better teaching of Greek, so Osbaldeston introduced English composition into the school, and the result of his efforts may be seen in the work of Cowley, who claims to have written his "Pyramus and Thisbe" while at school. Osbaldeston also introduced the teaching of geography, which was then, as indeed it is now, a factor in a school curriculum far too much neglected.

Among Osbaldeston's pupils we find Bennet, who afterwards became Lord Arlington and a member of the famous Cabal ministry, Bishops Rutter and Price, and Archbishop Dolben. But by far the most famous

was one whose name is ever inseparably bound up with the greatness of Westminster, his successor, Richard Busby.

For when in 1639 proceedings were taken, at Laud's instigation, against Dean Williams, two letters were produced addressed to the Dean by Osbaldeston, in which the head master had spoken of two persons as "Leviathan" and "Vermin, little urchin, meddling Hocus-Pocus." Laud chose to think that the last series of names applied to himself, and accordingly brought Osbaldeston before the Star Chamber. The methods of that body are too well known to need comment, and it is therefore not surprising to find that the unfortunate head master was condemned to lose his spiritualities, pay a large fine, and be nailed to the pillory. Osbaldeston, however, fled from his enemies, leaving word that he was gone "beyond Canterbury."

MONUMENT OF DR. BUSBY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE SCHOOLROOM BEFORE ALTERATION.
From an old print (*Vaux Collection*).

CHAPTER II

RICHARD BUSBY, 1638-1695

"OF all that our learning, that the State, the Church, and the whole people owe to Busby, the records of his times bear witness for him who cares to read them: to this also testify many poets, men of learning, orators, ecclesiastics, and men who have earned their country's praise: yea, even these walls and this sacred building, of all buildings the most famous, tell out the tale."

Such is an attempt to reproduce in English a part of the Latin speech spoken by the captain of the school at the bicentenary of the death of Richard

Busby: and in these words we find a fitting epitaph to the work of the most famous of all head masters.

Son of Richard Busby of Lutton, he became a King's Scholar at Westminster, and was elected to Christ Church in 1624. In 1638 he was appointed head master of Westminster, but his appointment was not confirmed until two years later. In the popular estimation his fame chiefly rests on his flogging—Sir Roger de Coverley's saying is well known: "A great man Dr. Busby, he whipped my grandfather, a very great man"; in the scholastic world he is remembered mainly for his famous grammar; but beside and beyond all this he was a learned divine and a great Churchman—a Churchman whose loyalty stands pre-eminent even at a time when so many were found ready to suffer for their opinions. Throughout the religious domination of the Puritans he carried on the Church services in his own house, "which," in the words of Edward Wetenhall, "was in those dayes a more regular Church than most we had publickly." Nor was he more inclined to favour the Roman Catholic introductions of James. The tale of his retort to Father Petre is well known, but may perhaps bear retelling. Meeting the Doctor in St. James's Park, Petre stopped him with: "Don't you know me, sir?" The Doctor paused, as if trying to recollect his face, and then answered: "But you were of another faith in those days, sir. How came you to change?" "The Lord had need of me," was Petre's reply. "Few men," retorted Busby, "have read their Bible more carefully or frequently than I have, and I

never knew that the Lord had need of anything but once, and that was of an ass."

And with him, as with others in those days, loyalty to Church implied also loyalty to King. It is an old story how, on that dark day of January, 1649, at Westminster, the prayer for the King was read as usual, even while the crowd of sightseers was gathering for the awful spectacle at Whitehall.

And the school which had followed Osbaldeston in objecting to the tyranny of Laud had imbibed to the full this spirit of devotion to the King. A characteristic anecdote is preserved in the Verney Memoirs, which shows how little regard Westminsters had for Cromwell. The boys were assembled to witness the Protector's funeral: one of them, being moved to indignation by the sight of certain emblems of royalty displayed on the coffin, rushed forward and snatched from it a little satin banner known as "the Majesty scutcheon," and disappeared with it into the crowd. The boy was one Robert Uvedale, and the banner is still in the possession of his descendants.

Among the other stories of Busby's time—and they are many—the most famous is that known as the "Curtain" story, which goes on to tell how on a certain Shrove Tuesday, just before the distinguished visitors arrived to view the throwing of the pancake, two boys were wrestling in the schoolroom, one of whom fell and tore the curtain. His companion, one William Wake, pitying the culprit's terror of the rod, gave himself up for the crime, and was duly admonished in the manner that Busby favoured. Years

passed, and Wake, who had espoused the cause of his King, took part in Penruddock's rising of 1655, and was tried for his life with many others at Exeter. Among his judges was the boy he had protected, who, recognizing Wake, asked and obtained his pardon of the Protector. Unfortunately it seems almost impossible to identify this judge with any schoolfellow of Wake, but the story itself is undoubtedly based on fact.

The outbreak of the Civil War and the ascendancy of the Puritans seemed to foreshadow serious harm to, if not the total destruction of, the school, inasmuch as it was part of an ecclesiastical body. But a committee of the House of Commons referred it to the receivers of the King's revenue to see that the educational moneys of Westminster were not diverted from their purpose. Elections were made, as before, to Christ Church, though in 1643 and 1644 none were made to Cambridge. In November, 1645, the school was intrusted to a committee of thirty-three men, among them being Lords Manchester and Holland and Sir Harry Vane. This committee ordained that all members of the college who had not taken the Covenant were *ipso facto* excluded from their various offices. From this it has been argued that Busby suited his religious opinions to his times. But, realizing, as we must, his unswerving loyalty to Church and King, it is more reasonable and certainly more generous to conclude that he contrived to evade the ordinance by the influence of the many powerful friends that he possessed.

 The Engagement

In 1649 all Chapters were annulled by Parliament, and Westminster was once more in peril of her existence. But the Puritans had at least the saving grace of zeal for education, and a Governing Body of fifty-six members was appointed, to which was intrusted the management of the school and the maintenance of the scholars.

In 1650 Busby was called upon to face another difficulty. Parliament decreed that he and his pupils should take the "Engagement," by which he was to make a formal acknowledgment of the Government *de facto*. Here it is probable that the Doctor yielded, as he might well do, without proving false to the cause he supported: since he might, with unimpaired loyalty, undertake not actively to oppose a government of which he never made any pretence to approve. At any rate, as Mr. Sargeaunt points out, had Busby refused to take the "Engagement," Bagshawe would hardly have omitted to urge the fact in his accusations against the head master

In 1656 Busby was persuaded by Owen, Dean of Christ Church, to appoint Edward Bagshawe, an Old Westminster, to the post of second master. Bagshawe was a stern and unbending Independent, and as little disposed to submit to Busby as the head master was likely to consent to be browbeaten by an assistant. The first cause of offence was that Bagshawe insisted on wearing his hat in the abbey, much to Busby's wrath. He followed this up by depreciating Busby's teaching of Arabic, and by suggesting that the famous grammar was in need of improvement. Busby re-

taliated by a studied insult to Bagshawe: sending the upper school with Bagshawe to Chiswick—whither the school was frequently sent in the summer months—he obtained an order from the Governors that the second master should be in charge of the under school. He then brought back the upper school to Westminster, and placed the fourth form under the assistant, James, leaving Bagshawe below the curtain. Bagshawe replied by steadily insulting James, even sending a monitor to tell him to hold his tongue. Busby then appealed to the Governors and persuaded them to suspend Bagshawe. Bagshawe, advised that his suspension was illegal, insisted on keeping his place, whereupon the head master had him forcibly removed from the school, and further proceeded to pull down the steps which led to Bagshawe's room. Bagshawe appealed to the Governors, but, finding the majority of them hostile, retired and consoled his feelings by publishing his wrongs in book form, in which he complains of "Mr. Busby's commanding his scholars in an insolent and ignominious manner to thrust me out of the school." We are not informed by the chroniclers of the time how the boys treated this scholastic duel: in fact, perhaps their participation and consequent enjoyment are better left to the imagination.

About this time Busby's two most famous pupils were at the school: in 1650 John Dryden was elected to Trinity, and in the following year Robert South to Christ Church. The latter, commonly supposed to be Busby's favourite scholar, lies buried beside his master

in the abbey. The former, who afterwards showed his confidence in Busby by sending his two eldest sons to Westminster, has left his mark at the school by cutting his name on a form which is still preserved.

The Restoration brought back the Dean and Chapter, and gave to Busby a prebendal stall at Wells and another at Westminster. The Dean at this time was John Dolben, an Old Westminster, who appears to

SIGN MANUAL OF J. DRYDEN.

have fallen in with all the head master's wishes, so that from this time to the end of his career the Doctor ruled supreme.

At the fire of London Dolben headed the King's Scholars in rescuing St. Dunstan's from the flames, teaching them the discipline in face of an enemy which he himself had learnt at Marston Moor. It is of Dolben that his schoolfellow writes in "Absalom and Achitophel":

> "Him of the Western dome, whose weighty sense
> Flows in fit words and heavenly eloquence."

At the accession of James II. the scholars for the first time attended the coronation and began the custom, which has not yet fallen into desuetude, of being the first to raise the cry of "Vivat Rex."

The short-lived rule of Roman Catholicism and the subsequent Revolution had little or no effect upon Westminster, save that the political and religious controversialists of the time combined to make Busby's rod famous. Pulton, a Jesuit, had published pamphlets in favour of Roman Catholicism, evoking the following from a Whig bard:

> "Send Pulton to be flogged at Busby's school,
> That he in print no longer play the fool."

The Catholics, in their turn, gently suggested that Archbishop Sancroft's English composition would be improved, "could he but make acquaintance with Busby's birch."

From stories such as these the fame of Busby as a flogger has grown, probably far beyond his deserts. At any rate, with all his severity, his pupils retained for him a most rare affection and respect, a fact proved by several letters from his pupils which have been preserved. Lord Lanesborough, at the age of forty, writes to him thus:

"Dearest Master,

"While I live, I shall study to deserve your esteem, since, without any previous merit, you have ever been more like a father than a master, in a continued series of doing kindnesses, affectionately, frequently to me from infancy," etc.

Certainly he was no mere strict pedagogue, but a great man of business and a most successful adminis-

DR. BUSBY AND HIS FAVOURITE PUPIL.
From a mezzotint by J. Watson.

trator. In fact, his carefulness elicited some ill-natured remarks from the Restoration gossip, Samuel Pepys,

who speaks of "the devilish covetousness of Doctor Busby." In reality, the Doctor was celebrated for his liberality both before and at his death, devoting the greater part of his fortune to the founding of the Busby Trust, which still exists at Westminster.

Busby continued his work in peace until 1695, when "full of years and honour" he died, having guided the school with a hand of unequalled power and wisdom, through the most troublous storms that ever gathered round Queen Elizabeth's foundation.

Of the internal life of the school during Busby's long headmastership we have, as is only natural, a considerable amount of contemporary record: and when we come to examine the list of those who came beneath the rod, it would seem almost strange that we have not more than we actually do possess.

The list may well open with Philip Henry, the eminent Nonconformist, who was at the school from 1645 to 1647. Robert South and John Dryden have already been mentioned. Contemporary with them were Sir Christopher Wren, John Locke and George Hooper, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells—of whom Busby wrote that "he will make the completest bishop that ever was educated at Westminster School." Elkanah Settle, elected into college in 1666, from being Poet Laureate, became an actor at Bartholomew Fair, thus earning for himself a reference in the "Dunciad." Following these we find the names of George Jeffreys, first Baron Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor; Blackburne, Archbishop of York; Charles Montagu, Lord Halifax and Chancellor

of the Exchequer under William; Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester; and Robert Freind, in honour of whose headmastership the following epigram of unknown authorship appeared:

> "Ye sons of Westminster, who still retain
> Your ancient dread of Busby's awful reign,
> Forget at length your fears, your panic end,
> The monarch of this place is now a Friend."

We may close this small selection from a list of many great and honoured names with Matthew Prior, who also records his admiration for Busby in verse:

> "So when at school we first declaim,
> Old Busby walks us in a theme,
> Whose prop supports our infant vein,
> And helps the rickets in the brain."

One of the most interesting records of the time has been preserved in the diary of Francis Lynn (King's Scholar, 1689-91). Among other details Lynn was kind enough to future generations to keep his accounts, thereby showing us that in those halcyon days a King's Scholar could live at Westminster for two years on the astonishing sum of £39. The items of this account are worth a glance:

	£	s.	d.
School fees	8	12	0
Furnishing	6	0	6
Books		14	0
Clothing	6	15	3
Pocket money	2	14	10
Barber and bedmaker	1	8	0
Poll tax		2	0
Candles		6	5
Faggots		1	0
Offerings, exactions and largess	12	3	0
Total	38	17	0

School fees fixed at £8 12*s.* for two years does not seem to show much margin of profit for the school. The last item is surprising at first sight, but is easier to understand, when one comes to consider that it includes the fees paid annually to the head master and second master, and the various exactions demanded of each "Liberty" boy (*i.e.*, the boy who was first of his election into college), who, among other dues, was compelled to pay a guinea to each senior in lieu of fagging. What must have been the annual bill of one who was not a Liberty boy imagination boggles at.

A further item in this diary brings us to another subject: "for the Doctor's new grammar 4*s.* Sept. 23, 1690." Early in his headmastership Busby abolished the use of Camden's Greek Grammar, and introduced one compiled, if not actually by his own hand, at any rate under his supervision. This was, however, only the first of many editions, and that to which Lynn refers was probably the work in its ultimate form. Grammar seems to have been Busby's hobby, but this did not prevent him from making some important additions to the school curriculum. Under him, mathematics were first taught at Westminster, though probably only as an extra subject, just as he held classes in Arabic—a fact already referred to. Another new item introduced into the world of teaching was music; and for two hours every week the boys had instruction from the master of the choristers. Even though the Long Parliament laid a ban on all organs, yet Busby continued to have his pupils taught music in his own house. Aubrey makes mention of it in his reference

to Robert Hooke: "He went to Mr. Busby's, the schoole-master of Westminster, at whose house he was: there he learned to play 20 lessons on the organ. He there in one week's time made himselfe master of the first vi bookes of Euclid, to the admiration of Mr. Busby."

It has already been hinted that Busby's severity has been considerably exaggerated, and the following cutting from a letter written by the Countess of Caithness to the Laird of Methven goes far to prove it. Her son, Colin Campbell, was at the school about 1691-2. The letter throws some light on the hardy training of the time: the big schoolroom with all the windows "broak" and no means of warmth must have been a truly fearsome place, and it is hardly surprising that Westminsters of the time got a name for longevity.

"Colin is a busie man at all his leasons is every day at Scoul all this winter befor 7 o'clock and his wax candle with him and doth not com out until past ij and they returne at i and stays until neir six; this was far from his dyot at hom: and in the great cold Scoul he sits the whole day over wth out a hat or cap; and all the windous broak and yet thanks be to god he taks very well wth it tho he never seeth a fir but in my hous; at the begining his felow scolers wer hard on him upon the acount of his Nation but he dooth now hold up pretie wel ether at scolding or boxing [erasure] with them; however I fear I los a Scotsman for he begins to get ther words and actsent; and says he wold fain hav his portion brought up to England; I askt at him what he wold doo with it he said keep it I told him he most lay it out to bear interest; no said he; for non but fools or begers wold borow so much and I wil hav ill geting of it again from such; if I most lay it out said he I wil purchas Land with it; I wish I had y^{r} eldest son at Scoul wth Colin; they ar bravly taught booth to be scolers and orators in Doctor busys Scoul at westminster wher

my son is; I was frighted wth the report of the severity of the Maisters but my child now 5 months hath been at itt and hath never got a froun from any of the Maisters; on the contrarie he is but too much made off; the Maisters ar wis discreet men and children of 6 years old ar in the first form; Colin was entered to the 3^d^; and in sumer is to goe to the forth wher they learn Greeck." [1]

It is evident that Colin, with all his desire to become an Englishman, had already imbibed the national love for the "bawbees."

In another letter to the same recipient, her ladyship discusses her son's future, remarking: "Som says the scoul he is at, is mo proper for to breed up youths for Church men than for any other station"; showing that Westminster had generally acquired the reputation that caused a prelate of the period to "thank God that he was a Bishop, although not a Westminster."

The forms, during Busby's headmastership, ran from a first to a seventh, the famous "Shell" being unknown in his time. His successor abolished the seventh and introduced the "Shell" in its stead, as a form between the sixth and fifth: the name was given to the form from the fact that it did its work in the shell-like cavity that existed at the end of the big schoolroom before the modern "improver" abolished it. The "seventh" was restored by Dr. Rutherford, and the form now does its work in a room that is a lasting memorial of Busby's fondness for his school: viz., the old library which was bequeathed "in usum Scholae Westmonasteriensis" by the Doctor's will.

[1] Taken from the "Elizabethan." The original letter is in the possession of D. M. Smythe, Esq.

DR. BUSBY'S LIBRARY.

From a drawing by Charles W. Radclyffe, about 1840.

Of games at this period there is hardly any record, and probably the stern objections of our forefathers to any formal recognition of pure recreation prevented the existence of any. It is possible that the cloisters saw a very primeval form of football, and probably hoops and marbles found a place in the recreation of the Westminster of the day; but, even so, not much time was allowed for enjoyment of them.

TABLE TOP, UP-SCHOOL.

Dating from Dr. Busby's day.

LITTLE DEAN'S YARD ABOUT 1840.
From a sketch by Charles W. Radclyffe.

CHAPTER III

1695-1883

THE immediate successor of Busby was Thomas Knipe, who had been second master since 1663. He did little more than carry on work in the lines that Busby had laid down, and his chief claim to the notice of posterity is derived from the pupils whom he sent from Westminster into the world of politics. For the school, resigning its monopoly of the episcopal bench, now begins to rear a long line of statesmen—and of those educated under Knipe the chief names are the Duke of Newcastle, Henry Pelham, the scholarly Carteret, and the Whig leader, Pulteney.

Under Robert Freind, who succeeded Knipe in 1711, the school continued to grow in numbers, reaching its zenith towards the end of the reign of George I., when the roll fell little short of 450. Partly to the new head master, but principally to the genius and energy of Atterbury (appointed Dean in 1713), was due the building of the present dormitory of the King's Scholars. The old dormitory in Dean's Yard was found to be absolutely unsafe, and it became necessary either to shore up the old building or to construct a new one. Atterbury did not remain in office long enough to see his work completed: for, while Westminster, as represented by Pulteney and Carteret, was doing its utmost to baulk the designs of the great Etonian, Walpole, the college itself under Atterbury went still further and busied itself in Jacobite plots. In 1723 the blow fell, and Atterbury was committed to the Tower, but permitted to take refuge in exile.

To Freind and his brother Walpole was bitterly opposed, seeing, no doubt, in the head master a trainer and teacher of Tory principles: but it is worthy of notice that, of the few politicians that remained faithful to the great Prime Minister throughout his career, three were Westminsters—the Duke of Newcastle, Henry Pelham and Lord Hervey. The great Whig families, looking more to the noted scholarship of Freind than to his politics, continued to send their sons to the school.

The boarding system, begun by Busby, grew largely under Knipe and Freind, and several new "houses" were opened by various "dames," under whose control

they were. The charges for the year probably varied from about £25 to £35, including tuition.

As was only to be expected, Westminster figured largely in the political pamphlets of the time. Swift's friendship with Freind naturally turned the channel of his thoughts towards St. Peter's, and Pope is never ending in his references. The author of the "Craftsman" makes the school his scene of action, describing himself as a Westminster of the time of Busby.

Nor did the school leave political satire to outsiders. The art of epigram-writing had by now become a recognized factor in the week's work; theses were set by the head master, and on them members of the sixth and upper forms had to write. A large collection of epigrams is preserved in a book entitled "Lusus Westmonasterienses," by Robert Prior, published in 1830. These were recited before the Electors and the Old Westminsters at the election dinner, and are the forerunners of the present-day epigrams. Old Westminsters and Electors may, however, give a sigh of relief to realize that, in length, the epigrams of the present do not resemble their ancestors, many of which ran to forty or more lines. School epigrams had to be composed in Latin or Greek, English being very rarely allowed, a few of these latter being preserved in the "Life and Times of Frederic Reynolds," a townboy under Dr. Smith, and in after life of some fame as a dramatist. Reynolds tells us that early in life he "began to conceive that he was blessed with poetic inspiration," a statement hardly borne out by his early

attempts, one of which was a hit at the second usher, known as "Buck" Hayes, proceeding thus:

> "Hayes affects to be very knowing
> Because he wrote a very bad poem,
> And because he had the luck
> To win the prizes, he affects the buck:
> But if you'd rise in School or Church
> Catch not at laurel, Hayes, but stick to birch."

Hauled before Dr. Vincent, then second master, the unhappy author nearly found the advice contained in his last line taken literally, but was dismissed with the words: "Boy, boy, you are the Merry-Andrew of the school." His next effort was more successful, for when Dr. Smith set the thesis: "Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae," the future dramatist, in reference to Burgoyne's recent defeat by General Gates at Saratoga, produced the following:

> "Burgoyne, alas, unseeing future fates,
> Could cut his way through wood, but not through Gates."

For this he received a silver twopence as prize: "for which," he goes on to tell us, "according to custom, the master of the boarding-house presented me with four shillings." It was evidently worth while composing epigrams in the days of Frederic Reynolds. The names of famous "alumni" under Freind include those of Zachary Pearce, afterwards Dean of Westminster, and Vincent Bourne, "the prince of Latin verse-writers," of whom Cowper speaks with such affection.

Samuel Wesley was second usher at the school, when his youngest brother, Charles, was elected to the Foundation. William Murray, afterwards the famous Earl of Mansfield, perhaps owed his place among the King's Scholars to the influence of Atterbury, while Richard Robinson adds another name to the long list of Westminster Archbishops. With the name of John Barber, a typical incident of Westminster "esprit de corps" is connected. A certain bookseller published, without Barber's consent, parts of a funeral oration which the Westminster had spoken over Dr. South. Rashly venturing within the sacred confines of Dean's Yard, the unhappy publisher was seized and introduced, probably for the first and last time in his life, to the ceremony of being tossed in a blanket, after which he was conveyed, still in the blanket, to the big school, where he received due correction for his false concords. Finally, having been forced to ask pardon, on his knees, of Barber, he was re-conducted to Dean's Yard, out of which he was summarily kicked.

Freind, on his retirement in 1733, was succeeded by John Nicoll, who, like his predecessor, had formerly filled the office of second master. He was perhaps the first head master to rule successfully a school without frequent application to the birch. Many stories are told of the kind-heartedness that underlay his strong personality, of which the following may serve as example. A boy, who had shown up another's verses as his own, broke down under the praise bestowed on them by Nicoll, and confessed the fraud. "Child," said Nicoll, "I forgive you, go to your seat and say

nothing of the matter. You have gained more credit with me by your ingenuous confession, than you could have got by the verses had they been your own." The last sentence might have been Busby's, but Busby would not have spared the rod.

Nicoll's pupils were worthy of the master they revered, and among the great Westminsters of his time we find Lord Rockingham, the Duke of Portland, Dowdeswell, Gower, William Burke and Keppel in politics: Gibbon, Charles Churchill and George Colman in the field of literature and verse: and Sir Elijah Impey in law. Warren Hastings was elected head on the Foundation in 1747, but went out to India without completing his school career. William Cowper appears to have enjoyed his days at Westminster as little as he relished the rest of his life, though his time in the sixth, he tells us, remained a pleasant memory.

During Nicoll's time the boys first began to make use of Tothill or Tuttle Fields, now known as Vincent Square, where they played some prehistoric form of cricket and football.

After Nicoll's retirement in 1753, Busby's chair was occupied for eleven years by the first of a line of famous Westminsters, William Markham, who had been elected to Christ Church in 1738. His headmastership was a period of judicious reform, and to his energy we owe not only the boarding-houses, now known as "Grant's" and "Rigaud's," but also the open square in Dean's Yard, known as "Green," opened to provide the boys with a space for play when lack of time forbade a journey to Tuttle Fields. Unfortunately

the latter improvement involved the demolition of the old dormitory with its antiquarian interest and Elizabethan associations.

In 1765 Markham accepted the Deanery of Rochester, and John Hinchcliffe was appointed to succeed him; but after ten months he gave way to Samuel Smith, who, unlike his predecessors, was a Cambridge Old Westminster.

During his headmastership, the dawning empire was frequently under the control of Westminster: in 1744, and again in 1757, five Westminsters were in the ministry; while in Rockingham's "Ministry of all the Talents" (1782) no less than eight, including the Prime Minister, Keppel, Shelburne, Secretary of State with the Etonian, Fox, Lord John Cavendish and Lord Thurlow, had all been educated under the shadow of the abbey.

Under Smith, the college for the first time shook off its Tory principles and became imbued with a large measure of the Whig spirit of the day. The consequence was a loss of Court favour, of which it had made a monopoly for over two hundred years, and George III. transferred his patronage to Eton, a preference which his successors indorsed. In fact, the story goes that disappointment at Westminster's victory over Eton on the Thames in 1837 materially hastened the end of William IV.

If we are to credit the records of Southey, there was at this time a large amount of bullying in the school, and neither Smith nor his assistants were the kind of men to stop its growth; in fact there can be

no doubt that the mildness of the head master (whom George Colman, the younger, describes as "very dull and good-natured") gave rise to a rough and unruly spirit that was destined to do much harm to the school. The climax may be said to have been reached in 1779, when six Westminster boys were sentenced at the Quarter Sessions to large fines for an assault on a man in Dean's Yard, whom "they had wounded in a most shocking manner," after which one of the boys "with a drawn knife in his hand said: 'If you don't kneel down and ask pardon, I will rip you up,' which the man was compelled to do, to save his life." [1]

This period also saw the rise of Westminster journalism: Robert Southey, eager to emulate the Eton "Microcosm," brought out the "Trifler." Dr. Smith disapproved, but, unable to suppress it, gave vent to his wrath by setting as a thesis for the next set of epigrams: "Scribimus indocti doctique." This periodical ran to forty numbers and then disappeared, only to be followed by the more famous "Flagellant," another literary barbarity of Southey's, which roused Dr. Vincent to bring an action for libel against the publishers. Naturally enough, Southey shared the fate of his offspring and disappeared from the school.

In 1788 Pitt presented Smith with a stall at Peterborough, and Dr. William Vincent, who had already spent over thirty years of his life at the school, succeeded him. Vincent had no sympathy with the

[1] From the Annual Register.

mild toleration of Smith, and once more the rod became a power at Westminster: the expulsion of Southey and the prosecution of the publishers were perhaps extreme measures, but very typical of the new head master. Towards the end of the period of his mastership there arose a complaint, put forward by Dr. Rennell, that the school lacked religious education, and Vincent was called upon to defend Westminster against the charge. This he did by means of a powerful pamphlet, in which he thus speaks of Rennell: "He was bred at Eton and has lived at Winchester, but he knows no more of Westminster than Tom Paine does of the Bible." The defence was strong enough to silence the traducers of the school. Among his most famous pupils were Lord William Bentinck, first Governor-General of India, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Broughton.

After Vincent had been head master for fourteen years, he was elevated to the deanery, and William Carey, who had been one of Vincent's pupils, was elected to fill his place. Carey had a great belief in the "hardening" system, so long in vogue at Westminster, and as a consequence he openly encouraged fagging and fighting—or "milling," as it was called: "Mills in Green" became a recognized institution, and were not put a stop to by either masters or monitors. Lord John Russell, who was at the school in 1803, has left us an interesting record of the roughness of the times.

"At Westminster School," writes he, "physical hardihood was always encouraged. If two boys were engaged to fight during the time of school, those boys who wanted to see the

fight could always get permission to leave school for the purpose. Westminster School was a rough place. Being placed in the under school I at once became a fag and, as such, was directed by some of the boys of Grant's boarding-house to desire the glazier to mend the window which was broken. Two days afterwards, as the glazier had not appeared, the same boys asked me whether I had given the order. When I said 'Yes,' they rejoined: 'Did you swear at him?' I said 'No.' 'Then go and swear at him.' For a little boy this was not a very good lesson. . . . I remember employing an hour in going to Tothill Fields to see a fight between young Belcher and a famous pugilist. The beginning of the fight was a beautiful exhibition of form and skill; but when the blood began to flow I grew disgusted at the scene."

But Carey's belief in the "survival of the fittest" method did not detract from his zeal for sound education, a fact to which the careers of William Mure, Sir David Dundas, Lords Ebury, Westminster and Dover, and the famous Crimean General, Lord Lucan, amply testify. For a sketch of the school work done at the beginning of last century we turn again to Lord John Russell, who thus sums up his daily occupations: "We go into school every morning at eight: the sixth, shell, second and petty come out to breakfast at nine and stay till ten. The fifth, fourth, and two thirds come out at ten and stay till eleven. On Tuesdays, school is up at eleven, on other days at twelve; on whole school days we go in again at two and come out at five." A far more human, if less energetic, curriculum than under Busby. Again: "The teaching in the under school consisted entirely of Latin—Latin grammar, Latin verses, and translations of extracts from the New Testament into Latin. We

were not taught writing or arithmetic, and we used to go on half-holidays to a writing-master in Great Dean's Yard to learn these necessary arts." But he adds: "So little, however, had I learned of arithmetic, that when my father gave me two sums to add together, one of which contained a farthing, and the other a halfpenny, I was obliged to ask him what those odd signs meant." From this it would appear that mathematics had not been thoroughly introduced into the lower school, though, as we have seen, the upper school had had this addition made to its curriculum for some years.

Another famous pupil of Carey's was the eccentric "Jack" Mytton, admitted as a town-boy in 1810. Forshall tells of him that at fourteen he had spent double his allowance, and wrote a letter to the Lord Chancellor for an increase of income on the ground that he was going to be married. He received the following unsatisfactory reply: "Sir, if you can't live on your allowance, you must starve; and if you marry, I will put you in prison."

During this time Dr. Vincent, as Dean, saved for the school the playing ground, now known by his name, as Vincent Square. The Chapter proposed to let the space for building purposes, and the school, in alarm, made an appeal to the Dean, who, without stopping the lease, reserved ten acres for the use of the school.

In 1814 Carey gave way to Page, retiring to a vicarage and becoming subsequently Bishop of Exeter, and finally of St. Asaph. Page's short career of under

five years does not call for any detailed notice, and we may pass on to his successor, Edmund Goodenough, and the melancholy period of the school's decline.

The causes of this decline were manifold: the times were calling for school reform: Vaughan was doing the work at Harrow, Hawtrey at Eton. Westminster, which should have led the way, hung aloof, and endeavoured to fit the manners and customs of 1700 to the method of thought of 1830. Had a Busby, a Nicoll, or a Vincent succeeded Page, all might have been well; but Edmund Goodenough and Richard Williamson, though eminent scholars, were in no way men of strong character or men from whom reform might be expected. But the chief blame of this unhappy time lies with the Chapter, which for the first and only time forgot the duty that it owed to the school. Disregarding the fact that the value of money was changed, the prebendaries refused to allow the school more than the bare sums stipulated in the ordinances of Queen Elizabeth, and out of a constantly increasing income the school was only allowed £1,400 a year. Dean Vincent had passed away, and his successor showed no care for the foundation of Elizabeth. The consequence was that the school suffered from all the abuses of scholastic poverty: a scholar's fees came to nearly £100 a year, since there was no money to provide for the full value of a scholarship. Repairs, needed everywhere, were quietly disregarded: in the scholars' dormitory were broken windows that were never mended, and a floor that was positively giving way through decay. Nor were

the boarding-houses much better. Discipline in the school was non-existent, and the notoriety of Westminster bullying had already found an echo in many maternal hearts. To add to all this, the senseless scare of unhealthiness was raised—a scare that was as groundless as it was harmful. The result was soon seen: from numbering 320 in the days of Page, the school fell to 100 in 1836, and in 1841 there were less than 70 boys in all. And yet it is a relief to find that even at this time Westminster could not forget her origin and history: and even when the storm-clouds round her were heaviest, she sent into the world Herbert Kynaston, Bishop Cotton, Sir Robert Phillimore and James Anthony Froude, all of whom have since passed away. Sir Clements R. Markham is still with us.

At length, in May, 1845, the clouds began to break with the installation of Samuel Wilberforce into the deanery. He at once set his boundless energy to work for reform, and, had he not been so soon promoted to the bishopric of Oxford, he might have done much. William Buckland succeeded him, and in the following year Williamson, despairing of the task before him, resigned. The post he left was not particularly inviting, and it was determined to break through a tradition of over two hundred years and appoint a man who was not a Westminster. A reformer of great strength of character, indomitable spirit and untiring energy was needed, and such a man was found in a Carthusian tutor of Christ Church, Henry George Liddell.

The effect of Liddell's work was not immediately apparent outside the school, and it was left to Dr. Scott to see the fruits of the reformation which his predecessor began. During the years from 1846 to 1855 the numbers increased, but not to any great extent; under Scott they quickly doubled. But the chief honour is due to Liddell; he laid the foundations on which Dr. Scott and Dr. Rutherford have so nobly built. He was no heedless reformer, however: to any custom that was harmful, however time-honoured, he was a stern and unbending enemy; yet the Play, which Buckland wished to abolish, found in him an energetic supporter. The building of the Sanatorium and the walling-in of the cloister beneath the dormitory were the first concessions that he and Buckland extorted from the Chapter, and in 1848 the Dean separated the choristers from the school, and gave them a school of their own. The same year was one of good omen for St. Peter's College, for it saw no less than eight Westminsters in the ministry.

But more than all these important outer changes, Liddell's real work lay within the school, and, owing both to his own strong personality and to the energy of the masters that he brought with him, he completely succeeded in restoring discipline to the school; so that where he found chaos and insubordination, he left order and discipline.

In 1855 he accepted the deanery of Christ Church, and was succeeded by Dr. C. B. Scott, an Etonian Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge. Two years after Scott's coming, a change took place in the scholarships at

Trinity: these were abolished and exhibitions of lesser value substituted, but with the saving proviso that, together with this exhibition, may be held an open scholarship or open exhibition. Of recent years it has become the exception rather than the rule for one at least of the elected not to gain a scholarship in addition. At Christ Church Westminsters were still elected to junior studentships, but to gain the senior studentship they were obliged to take their chance in the regular competition.

In 1861 the Public Schools Inquiry Commission was appointed, and in every way its work was of benefit to the school. Once and for all it did away with the school's absolute dependence on the Chapter, and formed a Governing Body for its management and control. This body consists of fifteen members, of whom the Deans of Westminster and Christ Church and the Master of Trinity are *ex-officio* members. Each college elects another governor, while the Council of the Royal Society, the Lord Chief Justice, and the masters of the school each nominate one. The rest are appointed by co-optation. Furthermore, the Public Schools Act decided that the Chapter should take on itself the cost of the tuition of the Queen's Scholars, and it assigned to the school an annual income of £3,500 and a capital sum of £15,000. Besides this, all the buildings and ground in the use of the school were transferred from the Chapter to the Governing Body.

A few important reforms under Dr. Scott must be mentioned. In the first place the old system of an

oral challenge disappeared, and a written examination was substituted; and it was further decided to throw open the scholarships to boys who were not already in the school.

In 1873 election to Christ Church and Trinity was thrown open to the town-boys, and in 1880 the second mastership was abolished. This master had, formerly, been supreme head of the under school, and the dual control was felt to be a drawback to the proper working of the school. The scholars were given a house-master, who is styled "Master of the King's (or Queen's) Scholars." In the same year the "Liberty" boy was abolished.

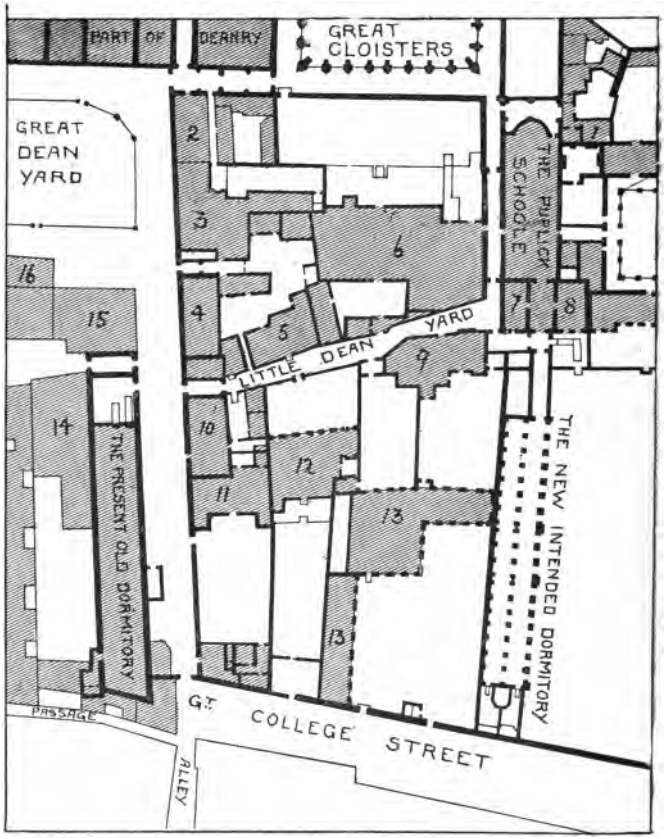
In 1883 Dr. Scott resigned, having done much for the school in every way, and having brought up its numbers nearly to their original level. To complete the internal work of reform a strong successor was needed, and the Governors found one in the person of Dr. William Gunion Rutherford, an assistant-master at St. Paul's. At the beginning of this year ill-health caused his resignation, and Dr. James Gow, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and head master of Nottingham High School, has been appointed to fill his place.

The work of Dr. Rutherford at Westminster is, unfortunately, brought to a close: the results of this work lie largely in the future, and it would be out of place to speak of them here. His fame, as a scholar, is world-wide: as a head master, it is likely to take rank with the very highest—to prove it is but to realize the general regret that Westminsters and Old West-

DR. RUTHERFORD.

From a drawing by J. Seymour Lucas, R.A.

minsters alike feel at his departure. His earnestness has found an echo in many hearts, while his kindliness has won him the deep and lasting affection of all those who have had the high privilege to be his pupils.



PLAN OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN 1710.

(*From "A Plan of the property adjoining Westminster Abbey," etc., by J. Kip.*)

1. Dr. Linford's House.
2. Mr. Moor's House.
3. Mr. Battley's House.
4. Dr. Freind's House.
5. Mr. Playford's House.
6. } Lord Ashburnham's House.
7. }
8. Museum.
9. Mr. Farrer's House.
10. Mr. Archdeacon Sprat's House.
11. Dr. Broderick's House.
12. Mr. Burch's House.
13. Dr. Freind's House.
14. Mr. Stone and Mrs. Knipe's House.
15. College Brewhouse.
16. College Bakehouse.

CHAPTER IV

THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

ENTRANCE FROM DEAN'S YARD.

PROBABLY only a small proportion of the numerous visitors to the Abbey discover the whereabouts or even realize the close proximity of Westminster School. For, the College Hall only excepted, all the school buildings open on to one small square, Little Dean's Yard, a square entered either from the cloisters or through a small archway in Great Dean's Yard. But these buildings, although in no way approaching the size or extent of the buildings of other schools, have a peculiar interest of their own, both from the point of view of the antiquarian and of the lover of architecture. It has already been noted how from time to time section after section of the old monastery was converted to the use of the school, so that the buildings of Westminster may fairly

claim to be the oldest in the possession of any of our great foundations.

The only part of the buildings which formed a part of the school of 1560 is the College Hall, which lies in a small court to the south-west corner of the abbey. This court is approached by a small passage past the

PASSAGE FROM THE ABBEY CLOISTER TO THE SCHOOLYARD.

door of the Deanery, and in the left-hand corner stands the entrance to the kitchen, and an Elizabethan serving-hatch. The kitchen was probably restored some time in the seventeenth century, when the large brick arched fireplaces were built. To the right of the kitchen are the stairs and a small pentice of seventeenth-century work leading to the Hall. The Hall

itself is raised on a low basement story, not vaulted, and its walls date from the time of Abbot Litlington, who in 1380 added this building to the monastery as the abbot's refectory. The interior, which is chiefly woodwork, and the roof are of later date. The roof consists of arched beams resting on corbels, and was

THE COLLEGE HALL: SOUTH END.

added, together with most of the interior work, by Dean Goodman (1561). It has been suggested that the original roof had been allowed to fall into decay, and that the lead had been removed by the only Bishop of Westminster (1540-55), thus necessitating a restoration when Queen Elizabeth gave the room to the use of the college. A small door near the east end of the

high table leads to a lobby, and thence to the Jerusalem Chamber. The Hall has a length of forty-seven feet and a breadth of some twenty-seven, and at the south end is a latticed singing gallery, added—or at any rate renewed—by Dean Goodman. At the north end stands the high table, above which are painted the arms of the three royal colleges and those of the Dean of Westminster. The floor is paved with chequered marble, and on either side of the Hall are heavy tables of chestnut wood, which are traditionally supposed to have been made from the wreckage of the Spanish Armada. This Hall has, at times, played a part in history: here, according to Dean Stanley, Queen Elizabeth Woodville was received by Abbot Esteney when, with her younger son, she sought sanctuary from Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Here Atterbury received and entertained plotters and refugees of Jacobite persuasion, until he himself was in as much need of protection as those whom he befriended.

This building was not included among those transferred by the Act of 1868 to the Governing Body, and here the school has only the right of user: so that, on certain days in the year, the scholars are banished to the Jerusalem Chamber to make way for the Lower House of Convocation. In this hall the scholars have all their meals, and at midday the large majority of the home-boarders dine with them.

The only buildings in Great Dean's Yard that are given up to the use of the school are the houses numbered 18 and 19. The latter is the head master's

 Head Master's House

house, and shows considerable remains of fourteenth-century work. It stands south of the entrance tower,

THE HEAD MASTER'S HOUSE AND ENTRANCE TO LITTLE DEAN'S YARD.

from which it is separated by a building, mentioned in the grant to Bishop Thirlby as the Calberge. Between

No. 19 and the Calberge stands an archway, of date *circa* 1400, which originally led to a tower, known as the Black Stole Tower, and thence to the Calberge. The head master's house was probably the hall of the abbey cellarer, and has been of two stories of the same date as the archway. The old front remains, with the addition of modern doors and windows: and the inside, naturally, abounds in interesting corners, though the work, as a whole, is restored and modernized. A fine collection of portraits of the head masters from the time of Queen Elizabeth has been preserved here.

South of this house is an old archway and entrance tower, three stories high. The archway is of fourteenth-century date, but the upper part has all been restored, and now forms a part of 18, Dean's Yard, the Lares of the home-boarders. The lower story, however, stands as it did in the original buildings, being vaulted in two bays, the western bay containing a blocked doorway. Of the walls of 18, Dean's Yard, the substance would appear to be old, but the front is quite modern: the original back walls, however, remain, though plastered over. In the back of the house is an old doorway, now transformed to a cupboard. All these remnants are part of what was probably the guest chamber of the monastery. After the founding of the college, this house was occupied by the Archdeacon, but it became a part of the school property under the Act of 1868, and now serves as a daily home for a large number of day-boys.

The archway leads into a court, known as Little

Dean's Yard. Across the court and facing the archway stands the old school gateway leading to the big

VAULTED ENTRANCE FROM DEAN'S YARD.

schoolroom (in Westminster parlance "Up-School"). This gateway was built in 1734, shortly after the com-

pletion of the new dormitory, but it probably replaces one of more ancient date, the flight of steps having been there since the days of Elizabeth. "The design," says Mr. Sargeaunt, "can hardly have come from any other hand than Lord Burlington's." On the pediment appears Queen Elizabeth's coat of arms with lion and dragon for supporters, and the sides of the gateway are covered with the names of famous "alumni," cut into the stone, a form of immortality now forbidden.

"Up-School" itself was altered for the use of the school from the buildings of the ancient Dorter, converted in accordance with a Chapter order of December 3rd, 1591: "That the old Dorter and great room before it shall be converted: the one to a library and the other to a school for the Queen's Scholars, to be repaired and furnished for their good uses upon contribution of such godly disposed persons as have and will contribute thereunto: and the same school and library to be in the next spring so prepared and furnished." Up to 1799 the walls still displayed the Norman and Saxon work, but in Carey's time they were thought to be unsafe and were given over to the vandalizing hands of an "improver," who rebuilt the greater part of the walls in brick, thus obliterating many famous names. Here and there may still be found traces of twelfth-century work, especially on the east wall, and the window in the north-east corner has been stated to be of the eleventh century. The present entrance to the schoolroom stands on the site of the entrance to the Privey Dorter, which occupied the space now taken up by the vestibule of the schoolroom. Some twenty-five

years ago, when the school porch was being repaired, part of the south wall of the Privey Dorter basement

THE ENTRANCE PORCH TO SCHOOL.

was exposed, but now it is once more entirely concealed by more modern building.

The room has undergone a good deal of alteration from time to time, and, until 1868, it terminated in an apse or shell, from which the "Shell" form got its name (see illustration, page 21); behind this apse was the old rod-room, where the rods were made and kept. In 1868, thanks to the generosity of Dean Stanley, the apse was removed, and the north bays of the school roof restored, thereby adding fourteen feet to the length of the room. Its present dimensions are: length, 110 ft.; breadth, 32 ft.; height (to top of the roof), 44 ft. The roof is of chestnut umbers, constructed on the hammer-beam principle, like the roof of Westminster Hall: according to Dean Stanley ("Memorials of Westminster Abbey") it dates from the thirteenth century. During the time of Dr. Rutherford the lower part of the walls was fitted up with handsome panelling, on which are painted the arms of "alumni," and at the north end, facing the entrance, is a semicircle of seats of the same wood, where the monitorial council (consisting of the seventh and heads of houses) sit on either side of the head master, at such times as the school is assembled. In this room the whole school gathers together for prayers at the end of each day's work. In front of the monitorial seats is a plain table of old oak, which dates back to the time of Busby: here are kept the two birches—the use of which is further described in a later chapter. Behind the monitorial seats is preserved an old form, on which has been cut the name J. Dryden. (See page 27.)

At the north end of the room, on either side, stand

NORTH END OF THE LARGE SCHOOLROOM.

doorways leading to class-rooms. The oak-framed doorway on the east side was placed there by Dean Stanley, who believed it to belong to the original Star Chamber. It is certainly of fifteenth-century date. The room is now used as a class-room for the Shell.

DOORWAY IN CLASS-ROOM; FROM THE STAR CHAMBER.

Between the school-room and Ashburnham House are class-rooms and a chemical laboratory, built under the direction of J. L. Pearson, R.A., on the site of an old house, originally belonging to the Chapter: a house which, in its turn, had been built on the east end of the ancient Misericorde.

On the right-hand side of the passage leading from the school gateway to the school-room stands Busby's Library, built by the doctor and bequeathed to the school by his will in 1695. It is now used as a class-room for the seventh. The room, looking out upon College Garden, retains many of its Stuart features, but is chiefly noticeable for its coved ceiling, adorned with a beautiful wreath of

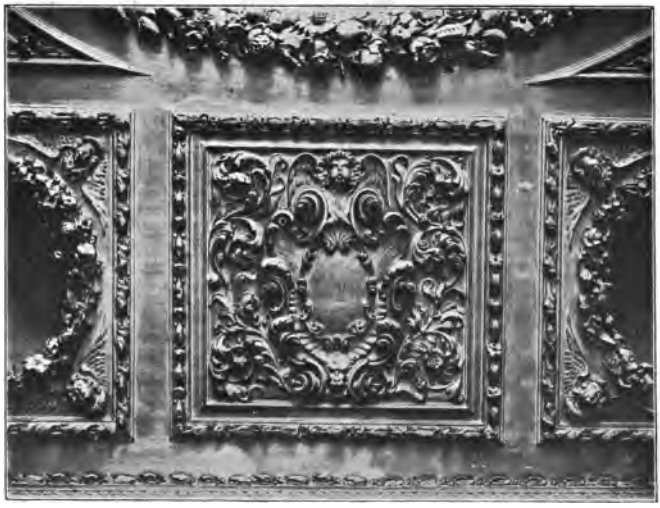
Italian plaster-work. Mr. Loftie, in his "Westminster Abbey," with justice calls it the most beautiful building of its kind in London. Many of the books are of great interest and value, including the first edition of Busby's Grammar, Euclid in Arabic, and the Bible in the Indian of Massachusetts, while from above

LABORATORY.

the shelves the bust of the great head master still looks down upon the work of his successors. On the opposite side of the passage is the class-room of the sixth, a room which originally formed a part of Lord Ashburnham's property.

Ashburnham House, which fills the greater part of the north side of Little Dean's Yard, is of great his-

torical and architectural interest. From the grant to Bishop Thirlby we are enabled to identify its site with that of the Misericorde of the monastery, and portions of the original building still remain. From the Dark Cloister the side walls of the Misericorde may be traced, and the ancient west gable forms a part of the end of



A PANEL IN THE CEILING OF BUSBY'S LIBRARY.

the house. In the north wall are a doorway and window, which probably date from the thirteenth century; and at the east end of the building is a pointed doorway, blocked, which may be as early as 1380. At the back of the house is a Norman wall, which almost certainly formed part of the monks' refectory, and it is at least probable that exposure

would prove a much larger portion of the house to be old.

The building in its present form is due to the genius of Inigo Jones, and in the early part of the eighteenth century it was leased by the Chapter. In Queen Anne's reign it was occupied by Lord Ashburnham, who gave it the name it still bears. Some years later

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.

it formed a receptacle for the Royal and Cottonian Libraries, but on the removal of these to the old dormitory, the house reverted to the use of the Chapter. By the Act of 1868 a right of purchase was given to the school, and this right was exercised, in spite of the opposition of Dean Stanley, in 1882. The first story of the building, where the work of Inigo Jones is most evident, has been fitted up as a library in memory of

Dr. Scott. It consists of four handsome rooms, opening into one another. In one of these is a fine collection of coins, the larger number of which were purchased from the British Museum in 1873. The collection has since been added to by Sir David Dundas, Canon Bull

READING-ROOM, ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.

and Dr. Scott. The spacious staircase leading from the ground floor is perhaps the most beautiful and the best known feature of the building. The lower part of the house serves as a home for those day-boys who are not accommodated at 18, Dean's Yard.

On the south side of the Yard, opposite to Ashburnham House, are the two boarding-houses, "Grant's"

and "Rigaud's." They are of no archæological interest, and certainly of no architectural beauty. "Grant's" still stands as it was built by Markham in 1756, when the master in charge gave it the name it still bears. "Rigaud's," which has kept its name since 1846, was

Grant's Rigaud's

BOARDING-HOUSES IN LITTLE DEAN'S YARD.

rebuilt in 1897. It is a matter for question whether the modern builder, with his glaring red brick, has improved on the stern simplicity chosen by him of the eighteenth century. The studies in "Grant's" are said to have been built from a part of the money obtained from the sale of the college house at Chiswick, and they still bear the name of "Chiswicks." Between

"Grant's" and College stands the house of the master of the King's Scholars, built at the same time and in the same style as "Grant's."

It has already been mentioned that the present dormitory of the scholars is not the one provided by the care of the founders. The first dormitory occupied was fitted up for the use of the scholars from the old granary of the monastery. This granary stood from north to south of Great Dean's Yard, extending from Great College Street about halfway across the yard: it dated

DESIGN BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN FOR THE NEW DORMITORY.

from the time of Abbot Litlington, and stood on massive stone arches with a habitable tower; while the actual dormitory consisted of one long room. North of this building stood the college brewhouse. (See illustration, page 11, and plan, page 56.) It was not until 1707 that any change was thought necessary. The old granary had been left practically untouched since the time of its building, and it was found to be almost uninhabitable and nearly beyond repair. Something had to be done, and the Chapter, never prodigal in its outlay, considered it would be sufficient to shore up and repair the old granary: others, seeing the uselessness of what must be, at best, a temporary measure,

urged the erection of an entirely new building. The Chapter received the support of the head master, Freind, while Sir Christopher Wren was anxious for a new building, and suggested the west end of the college garden for its site. The appointment of Atterbury to the deanery in 1713 decided the scale in favour of Wren's plan. The new Dean, with his customary force of character, overrode all opposition: he was materially assisted by a bequest of an Old Westminster, Edward

ELEVATION OF THE DORMITORY AS CARRIED OUT.
Engraved from a drawing by J. Flitcroft.

Hannes, who left money for the new building, and an appeal to the Government of the day finally decided the matter. The new dormitory was built under the direction of the Earl of Burlington, but happily the original design of Wren's has been preserved, making it evident that the Earl merely made a few alterations in the work of the greater architect. But, even after all this had been accomplished, another twenty years elapsed before the scholars had a habitable dwelling-place. For, before the work was finished, Atterbury's influence had been removed, by his ejection from the

deanery, and the discovery that the cost of the building would largely exceed the original estimate caused the

THE ENTRANCE TO THE COLLEGE DORMITORY.

Chapter to make fresh difficulties about providing the necessary funds: so for some years the new dormitory was left in an incomplete state. However, the granary

became more and more unsafe, until in 1729 the Chapter was obliged to give way and provide the money, and the work was completed in 1733.

The granary, thus left untenanted, was occupied by the Royal and Cottonian Libraries until 1755, when, at the instance of Dr. Markham, then head master, it

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY EARLY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

From a drawing by G. R. Sarjent.

was demolished to provide a playground for the school. The improvement of the precincts, thus made, was a distinct gain to Westminsters, but the loss of every trace of the old granary and its many associations was no small one.

With regard to the present building, according to the original design, the ground floor was to have been

kept as an open portico, with an arcade, consisting of fifteen massive arches. Above each of these arches is a niche intended for a statue, and above the niches a

THE COLLEGE DORMITORY.

row of square windows. Such at least is the aspect of the building from College Garden. From the Yard the exterior consists of a plain wall, with windows under the roof. The whole building is of freestone. The dormitory is a single lofty room, 160 feet long,

25 feet broad, and nearly 30 feet high, divided into forty wooden cubicles—called by their occupants "houses." Here at the end of the Christmas term about half the cubicles at the south end of the dormitory disappear, and the stage is erected for the Westminster Play. The lower part of the building was walled in by Dean Buckland in 1847, at a cost of some £5,000. It now consists of five rooms, one of which serves as a prayer-room for the King's Scholars and is sometimes used as a class-room. The other four rooms are, like the rest of the building, peculiar to the scholars, and are all fitted up alike, being divided into small studies called "boxes." The space at the end of these rooms is fitted up as a lavatory, and above, joined on to the south end of College, is the Sanatorium, built in 1847.

College Garden, already often referred to, is a large open garden to the east of the school buildings, and is entered from the Little Cloister. It formed the subject of a recommendation in the Act of 1868, when the Commissioners were of the opinion that the scholars should have the use of it. Unfortunately, the Chapter objected, and the recommendation was ignored; but, by ancient custom, the scholars and major candidates are allowed the use of it at election time.

For a gymnasium, Westminster possesses a building, part of which is of greater antiquity than that of any other school. In 1860 the Chapter roofed in and fitted up the walls between the chapter-house and the crypt beneath the schoolroom. The gymnasium,

thus made, is approached from the Dark Cloister, through a vaulted entrance, the piers of which date back to the time of the Confessor. (See illustrations, pp. 58 and 139.)

Westminster, like Eton, has her Heroes' Memorial. The Crimean Monument in Broad Sanctuary was

A HOUSE IN COLLEGE.

erected by subscriptions in the school and among Old Westminsters to the memory of those "alumni" who died for their country in the Russian War and in the Indian Mutiny. It is a column of polished granite, designed by Landseer, and supporting the statues of Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria. On the front of the column is

the following inscription from the pen of Mr. T. W. Weare:

To the memory of those
educated at Westminster School
who died in the Russian and Indian Wars
A.D. 1854-1859,
on the Field of Battle,
or from Wounds or Sickness:
Some in Early Youth,
Some full of Years and Honours,
but who all alike
gave their Lives for their Country,
This Column was erected
by their old Schoolfellows
in token of Sorrow for their Loss,
of Pride in their Valour,
and in full assurance
that the Remembrance of their Heroism
in Life and Death
will inspire their successors at Westminster
with the same Courage and Self-Devotion.

On the back of the column are the names of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan and General Frederick Markham; on the right side, the names of eight other Old Westminsters who died in the Crimea; and on the left, the names of General Sir William Barnard and eight other Old Westminsters who fell in the Mutiny.

The playing-fields have already been mentioned under the title of Tothill or Tuttle Fields. Now they are better known as Vincent Square, and consist of a space of ten acres, forming the largest cricket ground in London. Vincent Square is about half a mile from the school.

"Bounds" are simply defined: they are contained

by Great College Street, past the Houses of Parliament and round St. Margaret's into the Sanctuary. During

THE CRIMEAN MEMORIAL.

regular play-hours these are extended as far as Vincent Square, and it is always easy to obtain leave to

visit the Army and Navy Stores. For walks further abroad special leave must be obtained from the housemaster.

For a chapel, the school has the right of use of the abbey, and the Westminsters assemble every day at 9.30 a.m. in Poets' Corner, opposite to the statues of Busby and South. On Saints' Days the school has a special service in the Choir, and on Sundays the boarders attend the ordinary abbey services.

Under Page, and often since his time, proposals have been mooted for removing Westminster into the country. The success of Charterhouse and of other quondam London schools is quoted as an example of what Westminster would become. It certainly must be admitted that this suggestion has been strongly supported by some of the best friends of the school; among whom was Dr. Liddell, who wrote: "Even if an angel from heaven were to come down, I do not believe the school's fortunes could be retrieved as long as it remains in London"—a belief happily not justified by after events. Undoubtedly advantages lie in larger bounds and more of the country life that other great schools enjoy. But can Westminster be put in the same category as Charterhouse, St. Paul's and Christ's Hospital? In one aspect of the question, most certainly not, for it has been amply proved that the school, as regards the question of health, is superior to these and to most of its country rivals. But is there not more to be urged than all this? Admitted that the reason is a sentimental one, it is very real and very true to anyone who has had the privilege of being

educated under the shadow of the abbey. To move Westminster from the abbey might mean the founding of a successful school in the country, but that school would not be Westminster. The old Foundation would not be transplanted, but rather destroyed, while a new school would be created. For the abbey is, as much as ever it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth, a part of the school; her influence, like that of a watchful mother, has guided the early years of the young Westminster, and taught him by the silent examples of the mighty dead: and often at the last, when he has found the answer to the prayer he has so often uttered, and become "a profitable member of this Church and Nation," she has received him once more and laid him to rest in his last long sleep.

LITTLE DEAN'S YARD FROM THE EAST.

A ROOM IN COLLEGE.

CHAPTER V

WESTMINSTER AT THE PRESENT DAY

THE work of reform that was begun by Dr. Liddell, and continued by Dr. Scott, has been gradually and surely completed during the eighteen years of Dr. Rutherford's headmastership. Many old customs that were found to be injurious to the school, or retaining too much of the more barbarous and hardened life of old times, have had to disappear, and several innovations have been introduced. Naturally enough, these reforms and innovations raised a storm of opposition

both among Old Westminsters and in the school, but now even those who took part in the opposition are prepared to admit their necessity and excellence.

One important change must first receive mention. In 1894 the number of Queen's Scholars was raised, prospectively, to sixty. These additional twenty scholars do not reside in college, but are attached to one of the houses. Of the rest of the school, the large majority are day-boys, the boarders numbering forty-five (in Lent term, 1901), while the total numbers of the school are 232.

The age for admission into the school is from ten to fourteen years, and before admission each boy has to pass an entrance examination. For admission into college the age is from twelve to fourteen years, calculated from March 25th of the year in which the examination is held. Thus, for the examination held in July, 1902, any boy who was born *after* March 25th, 1888, or *before* March 25th, 1890, *would* be eligible. If, however, the candidate has been at least two terms in the school, the limit is extended to fifteen years. Originally, this examination—called the "challenge"—was exclusively classical, but now it is possible to get a scholarship by the help of mathematics, science or modern subjects, chemistry being substituted for Latin verse and German for Greek. Papers are set in (1) Scripture knowledge and English, (2) Translation from Latin and Greek, (3) Latin and Greek grammar, (4) Translation from English into Latin and Greek, including elementary Latin verse, (5) Arithmetic, (6) Euclid and algebra, (7) Higher mathematics. The

school exhibitions are awarded on the same examination.

The new King's Scholars are admitted at midday hall by the Dean or his substitute on the first day of the October—or "Play"—term. Those that are resident in college become juniors, and are liable to be fagged. In their second year they become Second Elections and are exempt from fagging, but are expected to show the new juniors their way about and teach them their several duties. This custom finds a counterpart in the "substance" and "shadow" of the boarding-houses, where the new boy is the "shadow," and the boy appointed to look after him the "substance."

Fagging, though it still exists both in college and in the boarding-houses, is a very mild survival of what it used to be. Even up to 1893 all the third elections and seniors had the power of fagging, and were able to exercise this power from half an hour before morning preparation (*i.e.*, before 7.15 a.m.) until bed-time (9 p.m.), except, of course, during work-hours. Now, no junior may be fagged before breakfast or after supper, and only the four college monitors have the right to fag. Each monitor has his own particular junior—usually two or three—and at the end of their year of service he rewards them with gifts of books. When a monitor wishes to call his junior, the cry is not the "Fag" of other schools, but "Elec!" (short for "election"), or, if he wishes for any particular junior, thus: "Election Jones"; the junior answers "Coming," and runs to his master. One important

and excellent rule at Westminster is that no junior is allowed to "think," *i.e.*, he may not begin a statement with "I think" or "I thought." Only one who has suffered, as a master, from the eternal (and fictional) excuse beginning "I thought" can realize the benefit of this training. In former days juniors were obliged to go through a very onerous round of duties, but these are now restricted to the functions of "Tenner," "Watch" and "Call," survivals of a forgotten age. These offices are held in daily rotation by the juniors. "Tenner" (probably derived from "Tenth Hour," at which time he used to put out the lights in dormitory) has to remind the seniors of the time five minutes before morning "Abbey"; and "Call's" duties are now contained in answering the time, when asked, in dormitory. The duty of "Watch," however, is most quaint and interesting. At 3.25 p.m. on full school-days Mon. os. (a second election, whose duty used to be to guard the doors, whence his name, *Monitor ostium*) stands outside the door of college, and "Watch" stations himself on the steps at the further end of the building. At 3.28 Mon. os. makes college resound with a lusty "Rutherford's coming" (or, for the future, "Gow's coming"), and "Watch" from his end of the building re-echoes the cry. It is a quaint and practically useless custom, but, like all customs in college, is clung to most jealously.

Much has been written (usually by persons least qualified to judge) about the indignity of fagging, and the evil effects the system has upon the fag. It is not proposed to enter at length into the question, but it is

a noteworthy fact that the very last person to be struck by this view of the case is invariably the fag himself—and it is also worth remark that all the great sons of Westminster, Eton and Winchester have, in their time, performed these so-called "menial" offices: so that the deteriorating effect of the system is not easily demonstrable. As a matter of fact the senior almost invariably becomes a natural protector to his junior or juniors, and it is seldom indeed that a small scholar suffers from that odious growth, the school bully.

In his second year the King's Scholar is called a Second Election, in his third a Third Election, and so on until he becomes a senior. The four head seniors in college are monitors (according to the old line: "Quattuor unanimes aedem socialiter ornant"), and it is with them that the entire control of college rests. In them is vested the power of punishment, usually inflicted by means of a cane. The ceremony is clothed in such formality as to make the punishment no light affair, and at the same time to insure its justice. In the first place, all the four monitors must be agreed as to the guilt of the accused and the necessity of punishment; and, secondly, the accused is always offered an appeal to the head master. By a custom that has become a rule, neither more nor less than four strokes are administered. Another punishment—peculiar, so far as the writer knows, to Westminster—is that of "desking." The formal sentence runs thus: "You will go to your desk for two days" (or whatever the period may be). Thus condemned, the boy is

compelled to place himself in "Coventry," and is not allowed to leave his "box" (or "desk") except for meals or to go "up-fields," and he may not speak to any of his schoolfellows during the period of his "desking." This punishment is usually reserved for boys who are of too high a position in college to be "tanned."

In the houses "tanning" is the only punishment recognized. This authority is intrusted to the head of the house, and to those who may have been appointed monitors by the house-master.

The head boy in the seventh, if it is his last year at school, is captain of the school: he is assisted by three monitors appointed by the head master, and by the monitorial council, which is composed of members of the seventh, heads of houses, and the captains of cricket and football. Neither the captain nor any of his assistants may take independent action in punishment—a system that effectually prevents any form of monitorial bullying.

In respect of punishment the monitors have far more power than the masters; for the latter correct only by giving "penal drill" or "detention." "Penal drill" takes place on full school-days, from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., if fine in the Yard, if wet in the gymnasium.

The drill consists of a march round the Yard with a few simple exercises, and is administered by the gymnastic instructor. "Detention" school is held at the same time, and is conducted by a master. "Drill" is given for bad behaviour and "detention" for bad work. It is one of the good traditions of college

that for a King's Scholar drill is considered no small disgrace.

The only corporal punishment besides "tanning" is inflicted by the head master, and this is a matter of much formal ceremony. After work-hours and just before prayers, while the whole school is assembled, the head master explains the nature of the offence for

TABLE AND ROD DRAWER: UP-SCHOOL.

which punishment has to be dealt, and then makes a sign to the monitor of school, who comes forward and receives the name of the culprit. The monitor then takes one of the rods from rod-drawer (these rods are birches made of twigs), and marches down the line of boys until he reaches the offender; him he touches with the birch and leads the way up to the head master to whom he delivers culprit and rod. The head master

then gives the boy four cuts on the back of the hand and returns the rod to the monitor, who replaces it in the drawer.

This punishment is only reserved for serious offences, *e.g.*, cribbing, incorrigible idleness, etc., and the pain inflicted is not great; but the school feeling (that variable and inexplicable quantity in a public school) has hedged the ceremony about with such divinity that the disgrace of a public "handing" is second only to that of expulsion. All but the most morally thick-skinned would prefer four or five "tannings" to one "handing," and a scholar who has felt the birch becomes among his fellows a temporary "anathema," and not infrequently receives additional punishment from the indignant college monitors.

The dress of the town-boy is that of ordinary Eton jacket or "tails" with top-hat and black tie. The King's Scholar wears over this coat a cloth gown, and a white tie instead of a black one. A square cap completes his outfit; but these marks of scholarship are doffed when he has "leave out" beyond the ordinary bounds. In past times the juniors wore a peculiar garment called a "junior's waistcoat," a kind of double-breasted Eton jacket. Its chief disadvantage lay in the fact that it only possessed one pocket—a very sore trial for a boy of fourteen. In 1893 some ingenious minds were seized with the idea that it was a "badge of servitude," and it was accordingly abolished. The different grades in college are marked by the wearing of the cap and gown: a junior is obliged to carry, not wear, his gown when within the walls of college: a second

election may on no account leave off his gown wherever he is. A third election wears a gown, but, while in bounds, no cap. A senior, in college, pleases himself and is frequently to be distinguished by the wearing of a cap without a gown. No under election (*i.e.*,

THE COLLEGE HALL: NORTH END.

second election or junior) is allowed to wear any other coat than an Eton or "tails."

The half-holidays are on Wednesday and Saturday, and in the middle of the term there is usually an "exeat" of three or four days, in place of having half-holidays on Saints' Days, as was formerly the custom. Boarders are encouraged to get "leave out" from Saturday at 1 p.m. to Monday at 9.30 a.m., to stay with their

friends, but all such visits of course have to be with the strict approval of their parents and house-master.

Breakfast for boarders is at 8, the scholars having their meal in the college hall. For this, porridge, bread, butter, tea and coffee are provided, and boys are allowed to bring in any extras that they may wish. Dinner is at 1, the large majority of the day-boys joining the scholars in hall. Hot joint, pudding and cheese are provided. Supper is in winter at 6.15, summer at 7.15. It consists of tea, cold meat, bread and butter, and any extras privately supplied. In summer the scholars have a "bever" of tea and bread and butter at 5.

The fixed expenses of a resident King's Scholar are £30 annually, including both tuition and maintenance: that is to say, a scholar pays a part of his maintenance, but has his tuition free. The extra charges include books, pocket money supplied, etc. The pocket money is usually advanced by the house-master, and the most usual amount is one shilling per week. The following is a typical term's bill for a scholar:

August 189–.	£	s.	d.
Music and drawing		2	0
Detriment fines			3
Total of bills		2	6
Books supplied	1	2	3
Games		10	0
Allowances (ordinary) . . .		14	0
„ (special)	2	15	6
Library		5	0
Fees for part maintenance . .	10	0	0
	£15	11	6

The special allowances cover railway fares, hair-cutting, etc., and are advanced by the house-master.

For town-boys the fees are £5 5*s.* at entrance, and £31 10*s.* annual tuition fees. Additional charges are made for the use of the library (15*s.* per annum) and of the laboratory (£2 2*s.* per annum).

A boarder pays also £68 5*s.* in addition to the above. A half boarder (*i.e.*, a day-boy attached to one of the boarding-houses and dining there) pays no entrance fee, but is charged £25 4*s.* per annum in addition to tuition fees.

The other day-boys for £2 2*s.* per annum are provided with sitting-rooms, lavatories and lockers, in 18, Dean's Yard, or in Ashburnham House, and for the additional sum of £12 yearly may dine at the college hall. Thus to a resident King's Scholar a scholarship is worth between £70 and £80 per annum.

The two houses, 18, Dean's Yard (known as "Home-boarders"), and Ashburnham, rank as houses just as "Grant's" and "Rigaud's" do, and, in spite of the fact that the inhabitants are day-boys, the excellent keenness produced by house rivalry on the football and cricket field is maintained in all its vigour; thus the advantages of a boarding-school are welded into the large day-boy element.

The relations between King's Scholars and town-boys are on the whole excellent—a fact very largely due to the energy and tact of Dr. Rutherford. The King's Scholar is still no doubt to be found who considers that his scholarship gives him an infinite superiority over the town-boy, but the old exclusive-

ness which forbade any scholar to choose a town-boy for a friend, and kept the town-boys from any important share in the school societies, has disappeared even within the last few years. The only school function that remains the peculiar property of the King's Scholars is the Play.

The acting of a Latin play formed part of the ordinances of Elizabeth, and through many vicissitudes has continued, practically uninterrupted, up to the present. Dean Buckland's vain attempt to abolish it has been already recorded. Since 1860 the present cycle of four plays has been in force: these are the "Andria," "Adelphi" and "Phormio" of Terence, and the "Trinummus" of Plautus. The prologue is spoken by the captain of the King's Scholars, and consists of some thirty lines in iambic senarii, dealing with events connected with the school. Of late years it has proceeded from the pen of the head master. The addition of the epilogue dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century, but it did not take its present form of a short topical dialogue until Freind's time. It is usually written by some Old Westminster, and abounds in points and comic references to events of the year. One of the most successful of recent years was the epilogue of 1894, when the plot ranged round the question of the County Council and the "Empire." A novelty was introduced by the singing of Latin versions of two of the street songs of the year. In 1895, being the bicentenary of Richard Busby, the great head master was resurrected to take part in the epilogue. In 1899 the unexpected reverses in South

Africa spoilt the many references to the war which were to have been introduced.

The actors are selected by the head master and the master of the King's Scholars about halfway through the October term, and rehearsals proceed steadily from that time, the coaching being intrusted entirely to the

THE "ADELPHI" (ACT V.) AS ACTED IN 1842.
From a contemporary drawing by G. R. Sarjent.

master of the King's Scholars. The actors are usually selected from the seniors and third elections, though second elections are frequently called upon for the female parts. The duties of call boys are taken by the two juniors who are last in their election, and the prompters are always the head second election and the head junior. The other duties of seeing visitors

to their seats, attending to the reporters, keeping order among the "gods" (*i.e.*, whence the town-boys watch the play), etc., are divided among those scholars who are not in the "cast." Three weeks before the end of the term, rather more than half the cubicles are removed to make way for the erection of a stage and of the seats. All Old Westminsters and those directly connected with Westminster are free to attend without tickets. Invitations are sent to the Government of the day, some of His Majesty's Judges and others. A limited number of tickets are distributed among the scholars and the masters, in order that they may invite their friends. The Play itself is held on the last Thursday, Monday and Wednesday in the term, except in such years when either the occupant of or direct heir to the throne has died. Consequently there will be no Play in 1901, just as there was none in December, 1892, the year of the death of the Duke of Clarence.. Last December (1900), in consideration both of the war and of the royal bereavements in it, no Play was held.

At the end of the two last performances the "cap" is sent round among the audience, the proceeds going to the payment of the large expenses that each play involves. The residue of either proceeds or expenses is shared among the leaving seniors, while each actor receives an honorarium of thirty shillings. Since 1840 the play has always been acted in Athenian dress, serving as a contrast to the epilogue, which is always represented in modern costumes.

The other great event of "Play" term is Com-

memoration. This is held on November 17th (the anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth) in every second year, and the day is always observed as a "late Play" (*i.e.*, half-holiday). At 8.30 p.m. the school assembles in evening dress—the scholars in surplices—in the choir of the abbey, and the ancient service of Commemoration is sung entirely in Latin.

For, by the Act of Uniformity, the school has the almost unique privilege of using Latin in its religious services, and there is no privilege to which it is so deeply attached. Thus, though the daily service in the abbey is in English, yet the prayers read "up-school," at the end of the day's work, are in Latin. The Commemoration service begins with the "Pater Noster" and responses, after which Psalms 148, 149 and 150 are sung: the lesson (Ecclus. 44) is then read by the Dean, and, after the "Te Deum," the head master follows with the long "Forma Commendationis." A Latin hymn and prayers close the service, which is one of the most impressive ever heard within the abbey walls. After the service a reception for visitors and Old Westminsters is usually held "up-school."

The forms of service used by the school are collected in a book entitled "An Order of Prayer for use in the Royal College of St. Peter, Westminster." This book was compiled in 1889, and contains not only the Commemoration service and the forms of service used both "up-school" and in the abbey, but also the ancient Latin Forms of Prayer drawn up by the direction of Queen Elizabeth. The form now used daily "up-school" is reprinted from the ancient statutes entitled

"De Cultu Dei," and the prayer of thanksgiving for the benefactors is translated thus:

"O Lord God, the resurrection and life of believers, Who art ever to be praised both in this life and in that which is to come: We yield Thee hearty thanks for our Foundress, Queen Elizabeth, and all other our benefactors, by whose gift it cometh that in this place we are encouraged to holiness of life and the pursuit of learning. And we ask Thy grace that we may use these gifts well for Thy glory, and together with all the faithful may attain to the everlasting glory of the resurrection. Through Christ, our Lord."

A Hymnal forms a supplement to the prayer book, and the majority of hymns are those composed by former "alumni," among whom we find Cowper, Herbert, Dryden and Wesley.

Lent term, which is always a somewhat dull term, provides only the Pancake "Greeze" (*Anglicè* "Scrum") and the sports to break its monotony. The sports are referred to elsewhere, but the annual Shrove Tuesday festival must not be left unnoticed. The days when the king and his dignitaries came to see the school crowd round the pancake are passed, and now only a stray visitor or reporter watches the historic event. Instead, too, of the whole school trying to get the pancake (which, by the way, is a merely fictitious one made of putty), each form elects one member to strive for the prize.[1] The following account of the modern ceremony is taken from the "Martlet."

"The Pancake Greeze took place as usual Up School on Shrove Tuesday, the 14th of February, at a quarter to one.

[1] The bar over which the pancake is thrown is shown in the illustration on p. 2.

Under-Election John, representing the Cook, came up in the dress usual on this occasion, preceded by the Abbey Beadle. He threw the pancake from the Upper or North side of the bar, but was by no means successful. Whether from his nervousness or over-confidence, passing under the bar, the pancake fell near the corner by the door. Under these circumstances he should have been allowed to try his skill again, but an immediate rush was made by the competitors, and the greeze began. It appears that X., who was in front, tripped and fell, and nearly all the others with or above him, so that the greeze came off on the floor immediately. The exception who kept his feet was Y.; he was soon seen to be an interested and amused spectator of the proceedings. Standing quietly outside, and watching the black crowd surging before him, with one hand he held behind his back the pancake, which he had picked up quickly when the others, in ignorance of its whereabouts, began to greeze; with the other hand he firmly but gently kept back Z., who alone perceived his manœuvre from the outskirts of the greeze. Y. was allowed to retain his prize, and was escorted by the Beadle to receive the customary guinea from the Dean within a minute of the cake leaving the frying-pan."

Election term—as the summer term is known at Westminister—never dull, ends in the crowning glory of election-time. The first signs of this appear seven weeks before the end of term, when the word ELECTIO is chalked up on the door of the college dormitory. The letters stand for the words "Exite, Liberi, E Collegio Transmigraturi In Oxoniam"—or, with the latter half of the "O" removed, "Cantabrigiam." It is the duty of the head second election to remove one letter each Sunday until election. Some ten days before the end of term the examiners from Oxford and Cambridge arrive, and the major candidates settle down to an anxious week of examination, until the

last Saturday of term, when the electors (the Master of Trinity and the Dean of Christ Church) arrive.

The Saturday before election sees a quaint and interesting survival in college. The seniors who are leaving have to sit in mute conclave while the juniors and second elections exercise their wit and satire upon them in more or less doggerel verse. These are called "declamations" or, more shortly, "declams," and may contain either praise or blame, according to the wish of the composer, so that an unpopular senior is likely to have a particularly unpleasant two hours while his pet idiosyncrasies and failings are picked out for him. No names are mentioned, but the use of nicknames and the fact that the seniors are attacked in order of seniority precludes any possibility of doubt as to the identity of the person aimed at.

But the under elections do not have it all their own way. Before the evening, a rostrum is prepared for them consisting of a chair on the top of a small table, which in its turn rests on two forms, the whole being supported by a large table. On to this edifice each versifier has to climb, and the fact that he finds his pulpit somewhat rickety only adds to the enjoyment of his audience. Nor is this all, for the room is in complete darkness, the only light being supplied by the versifier, who holds in one hand a large lighted candle, in the other his verses. Meanwhile he is pelted with biscuits by his audience, whose main object is to extinguish the candle, in which case the unfortunate bearer has to descend and get it relighted outside. The difficulty of climbing the edifice described, with both hands full

and amid a shower of biscuits, needs to be experienced to be properly realized. Once up, however, he has his audience at his mercy. But no malice is borne, and most old scholars possess and value a collection of "declams" on themselves. At the close of the evening the under elections are regaled by their seniors on fruit, biscuits, etc.

On election Sunday all the scholars and major candidates array themselves in evening dress, and, thus attired, attend the regular services in the abbey. The scholars, as always on Sundays, wear surplices. On this day the music for the morning and afternoon services is chosen by the major candidates, and during this and the two following days walking in College Garden is allowed.

On the Monday, after breakfast, the juniors have a race in College Garden. The upper elections subscribe for a prize, and the winner sometimes gets as much as 25*s*. After morning service in the abbey, the major candidates appear for a *vivâ voce* examination before the electors: a proceeding which requires considerably more nerve than the average candidate enjoys. The afternoon is spent in the King's Scholars *v.* Town-boys match, and in the evening election dinner used to be held in the college hall, to which the electors, masters, Chapter of Westminster and Old Westminsters of ten years' standing are invited. The last two years, however (1900 and 1901), the date of the dinner was altered to Whitsuntide, as was formerly customary, and for the first time it took place in the schoolroom. After dinner epigrams are recited to them by the seniors.

These epigrams are also a survival of old custom: some weeks before the dinner two theses are chosen by the master of the King's Scholars, and contributions are invited: of those sent in the master selects some thirty, and distributes them among the seniors. Once more the "cap" is sent round and its proceeds divided among the epigram reciters.

Tuesday brings the result of election and the prize-giving: at which epigrams are recited "up-school," by any who care to send them in and can get them accepted by the head master, who has set the theses some weeks before. Westminster has no speech-day: the lists are read out and the prizes given by the head master, and the scholastic year is brought to an end. For the scholars there remains election breakfast, a mid-day dinner which the leaving seniors give to the rest.

The expenses of a leaving senior are by no means small, so that he has need of all he can get from the "cap" at the Play and election dinner. His share of election breakfast averages over £2, and he is expected to present his junior with £1 worth in books, while leaving "tips" are numerous and large. Usually, however, his share from the "cap" will cover these necessary disbursements.

Two privileges of the King's Scholars remain to be mentioned: every day six scholars are allowed seats in the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons: and on Sundays the scholars are allowed to walk on the terrace of the House.

Westminster has a fairly large répertoire of words and phrases peculiar to the school. In the first place,

A HOUSE IN DORMITORY.

a Westminster never goes "to" a part of the school, but always "up" or "down." Thus a boy will talk of going "up-fields," "down-school," etc. Nor does he

use the preposition "in": *e.g.*, he leaves his books "down" college. To be "out of school" is to be ill. "Up-school" also serves as a name for detention. The college servant is in all cases "John"—a name now applied to any school servant. A "ski" is the word for a cad, and is supposed to be derived from "Volsci," since in the old days of street-fights the Westminsters used to call themselves "Romani" and their opponents "Volsci." To work is to "muzz"—a "muzz" being one who works hard, corresponding, even in the delicate opprobrium underlying the name, to the Eton "sap." A "greeze" is a scrum or crowd, and compulsory games are known as "station." In many cases words are shortened: *e.g.*, the Debating Society is Deb. Soc., etc. A boy is "tanned" by a monitor, but "handed" by the head master. A half-holiday is a "late play," a whole holiday "a play": "boxes" and "houses" have already been mentioned: "up-Grant's," a study is known as a "Chiswick." Several words are peculiar to college: milk is known as "bag," sugar as "beggar": a new gown is a "bosky," and the pendent sleeve of a gown a "bully," while any coat other than an "Eton" or "tails" is a "shag." When the monitors meet to interview a culprit, they hold a "case." An inkpot was until lately known as a "dip," but the present Westminster seems to have discarded the word: a novel is "a blue-book." The monitors in college are Mon. Cham. (short for Monitor of Chambers and pronounced Monsham), Mon. Stat. (Monitor of Station), and Mon. Schol. (Monitor of School). Each duty is taken in turn, for a week at a time. The first-

named has the hardest work, since he is on duty in dormitory whenever a monitor's presence is necessary. The second has to "set station" (*vide* ch. vii.); the third has to read prayers "up-school." For other words, a ball is called a "blick," prize compositions are sent up on "principe" paper, while ordinary foolscap sheets are called "quarterns"; and finally the three terms of the year are Play term, Lent term and Election term.

The principal school paper since 1874 has been the "Elizabethan," succeeding the "World at Westminster" of 1816 and the "Nugae Westmonasterienses" of 1848. It is edited by the captain of the King's Scholars. There also exists the "Grantite Review," a paper content to blush almost unseen, and edited by members of Grant's. In 1893 appeared a small paper entitled the "Martlet," which, in spite of undoubted merit, only lived to some five or six numbers. Last Lent and Election terms several numbers of the "Mirror" appeared.

The original motto of Westminster is supposed to have been "Memores fecere merendo." The present motto, "Dat Deus incrementum," cannot be actually traced further back than 1730, though, quite possibly, it existed before that date. Some time about 1750 the school took the motto of "in patriam populumque," which it retained, until Dr. Scott restored "Dat Deus incrementum."

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DR. BUSBY'S LIBRARY.

CHAPTER VI

THE SCHOOL WORK

WESTMINSTER has no peculiar methods in teaching, or rather may perhaps claim to have originated the methods now followed by most other schools. The tutorial system of Eton is unknown, but the preparation work of the boarders is carefully supervised by the house-masters, so that the advantages of the system are there while the possible defects are absent. Westminster was founded as a classical school, and is likely to keep this distinguishing characteristic, though now there exists a strong modern side, and those who wish to specialize in mathematics are afforded every facility for so doing. But the fact that the chief prizes and honours, founded in and for the school, are awarded

for classical knowledge, naturally keeps the work of Westminster in the lines intended by the founders. At the same time, election has now been thrown open to mathematical boys, and the winning in recent years of the junior mathematical scholarship at Oxford, a Smith's prize at Cambridge, and several open mathematical scholarships at various colleges at either University go far to prove that mathematics are by no means neglected.

There are now twelve forms in the school, and a staff of sixteen masters. Of these forms, eight are on the classical and four on the modern side—the fourth, the lowest form of the school, combining both classical and modern boys. Of these forms, the two removes and fourth constitute the under school, while the upper school is made up of the seventh, sixth, upper and under shell, upper and under fifth (classical) and the sixth and shell, university matriculation form and fifth (modern). There is also a mathematical sixth, which comprises those boys who specialize in mathematics, who, however, have to reach the standard of the upper shell in general subjects before they are allowed to specialize.

The rules of superannuation at Westminster are as follows:

No boy is allowed to return after any holidays to the

Fourth Form	if over	15	years	of	age
Remove	„	„	16	„	„
Fifth	„	„	17	„	„
Shell	„	„	18	„	„

unless by special permission of the head master.

Examinations are held in all forms at the end of each term, but, as at most schools, the summer examination is the most important. Especially is this so with reference to King's Scholars and exhibitioners, since any scholar or exhibitioner, failing at this ex-

THE ART-SCHOOL.

amination to satisfy the examiners of his industry and progress, forfeits, if a scholar, his place on the foundation, or, if an exhibitioner, his exhibition. There are besides the scholarships—already fully explained—twelve exhibitions, to be held in the first instance for two years, but continued for another term of three years if the conduct and industry of the holder are

satisfactory. Their value varies from £20 to £30 per annum.

Reports on each boy's work are sent out at the end of term, written by the head master. Below the sixth the boy's place in form and set is notified to the parent every fortnight.

Removes may be obtained every term until the upper shell is reached: from here into the sixth removes are only awarded at the end of the Play and Election terms: from the sixth into the seventh only at the end of Election term.

Below the sixth the classical forms of the upper school are re-divided into sets for mathematics and French, and the forms of the under school are again re-divided for the same subjects. The modern-side forms are re-divided for Latin, French and German. Classes for drawing and painting are composed irrespective of form-standing, and a room in Ashburnham House has been fitted up as an art-school. Music is taught separately to those boys who wish to learn it.

The time-table of the day is as follows:

Every week-day: 9.30 a.m. Service in Poets' Corner.
9.45-10.45. First School.
10.50-11.50. Second School.
11.55-12.55. Third School.
1.0. Dinner.

And on full days: 3.30-4.50. Fourth School.
4.50. Prayers Up-School.

On half-holidays prayers are at 12.45.

Boarders also have to keep the following hours:

In Winter: 7.15-8.0 a.m. Preparation.
8.0. Breakfast.
5.0-6.15 p.m. "Occupations" (except Saturdays).
6.15. Supper.
7.15-9.0. Preparation.
10.30. Lights out. (9.30 for junior boys.)

In Summer: 7.0 a.m. Preparation.
8.0. Breakfast.
5.0 p.m. Tea.
7.15. Supper.
8.0-9.30. Preparation.

So that each boy gets two and a half hours' preparation every day, boys in the sixth and seventh being expected to do rather more on their own account. "Occupations" consist of reading in the Library, or attending one of the school societies, and are compulsory on all boarders in the Play and Lent terms.

In Play term, 1899, lessons in carpentry were instituted, and a year later a room, fitted up for the purpose, was opened in the back of Ashburnham House. Instruction is given by the school carpenter, and the classes, which are held during afternoon "station" (*i.e.*, 2.0-3.0) and evening "occupations" (*vide* daily time-table), are very largely patronized.

To come to the actual work of the forms:

The seventh has usually been shared by the head master with an assistant. This form averages from twelve to fourteen in number, and is, naturally, the "scholarship" form of the school. Besides classics, the members of this form do three hours German per

week, for which they are divided into two sets. The "major candidates" each year have a special examination, but the rest of the seventh take the Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate Papers with the sixth. Besides the preparation of the authors which are being

THE CARPENTER'S SHOP.

read, the seventh do four compositions a week, Latin and Greek Prose, Latin and Greek Verse.

The work of the classical sixth has, as its object, the Higher Certificate Examination at election, but those members of the form who have, in a previous year, obtained a certificate, take the papers without seeking a certificate. Besides classics the form does three hours French and three hours mathematics per week.

The classical shells and fifths do three hours mathematics and three hours French per week: their classical work ranges through Xenophon, Homer and Euripides in Greek; Virgil, Horace and Cicero in Latin. The remove and fourth study Godley's "Latin Stories,"

A CLASS-ROOM.

Morice's "Stories in Attic Greek, Gradatim and Tripertita." English history and geography are also taught in the under school. In all forms repetition is made a prominent feature, and above the remove ancient history is taught.

On the modern side the upper school do nine hours mathematics, four and a half hours chemistry, four and a half German, three French and three Latin

in the week. The University Matriculation form takes less mathematics and chemistry and more English, including English history and geography.

The average number in a form is rather less than twenty, so that Westminster does not suffer from the inconvenience and unwieldiness of too large forms, as do some of the larger public schools.

Besides the schedules of work here given (being those for the Lent term, 1901), some idea of the work done on the classical side may be obtained from the lists given of the term's work of each form. These lists are copied from some issued in recent years.

Specimen lists of work done by the classical forms of the upper school during a term:

SEVENTH.

Divinity. Acts (in Greek), cc. I.-XVI.

Latin. Cicero, Letters (Selections by Tyrrell). *Propertius* (Selections by Postgate). *Virgil*, Georgics III. and IV. Prose and Verse Composition.

Greek. Demosthenes, Orationes 36, 54, 55. *Sophocles*, Oedipus Rex and Oedipus Coloneus. Prose and Verse Composition.

German. Otto, Lessons 18-29. *Buchheim's* German Prose Composition, pp. 19-24. Modern German Reader, pp. 15-54.

SIXTH.

Divinity. St. Matthew (Greek), cc. I.-XVI.

Latin. Plautus, Trinummus. *Horace*, Odes II. Prose and Verse Composition.

Greek. Euripides, Bacchae. *Homer*, Odyss. IX and X. Prose and Verse Composition.

French. Macmillan's Third Course, Exx. 1-19. Composition (Roulier), pp. 97-114. Daudet, "Choix d'Extraits," and French Philology.

DAYS OF

	55-12.55	3.30-4.50
M	ared Translation.	German.
T	Do.	Unseen Work.
W	Do.	—
T	ared Translation.	Ancient History.
F	Do.	German.
Sa	Do.	—

	55-12.55	3.30-4.50
M	rench.	Chemistry.
T	rench.	German.
W	emistry.	—
T	erman.	Algebra.
F	rench.	Trigonometry.
Sa	uclid.[1]	—

	55-12.55	3.30-4.50.
M	1 Work, etc.	Greek Testament.
T	lassics.	Classics.
W	n.	—
T	pared Translation.	Unseen Work, etc.
F	Do.	Do. Do.
Sa	y (Ancient).	—

ons.

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SHELLS.

Divinity. The Book of Judges. Gospel of St. John (Greek), cc. I.-VII.

Latin. *Cicero*, Catilines I., II. Bradley's Prose Composition. Elegiac Verse.

Greek. *Euripides*, Ion. *Homer*, Odyss. XXI., ll. 188-434. Nall's Greek Exercises and Iambic Verse.

History. Student's Rome, pp. 522-654.

French and Mathematics according to set.

FIFTHS.

Divinity. Second Book of Kings.

Latin. *Cicero*, De Amicitia, cc. I.-XII. Bradley's Prose Composition. Lupton's Latin Verse.

Greek. *Aristophanes*, "Clouds" (Sidgwick), ll. 1-385. Arnold's Prose Composition.

History. Student's Greece, cc. XXIX.-XXXII.

All books, etc., that the boys need for use are ordered for them by their form-masters, and are to be obtained at the school shop in Ashburnham House. Every boy is allowed to get for himself a limited supply of pens, school paper, small note-books, etc.: if he wishes to exceed this limit, his order must be signed by a master.

The aim of the average Westminster's life is to obtain election to either Trinity, Cambridge, or Christ Church, Oxford. Before the result of the examination is known, each candidate sends a letter to the electors stating the order in which his preferences lie. Thus a candidate for Christ Church would "be glad to receive election to Christ Church; failing that, an exhibition to Christ Church; failing that, election to Trinity, etc." Every year three elections to Trinity and three (sometimes four) to Christ Church are to be obtained; a

candidate who does well usually gets his choice. In point of value, the election to Christ Church is preferable, the successful candidate receiving £80 annually for two years, and, if deserving, for three years more: these are further augmented in cases of merit by gifts from the benefaction of Bishop Carey, the income of which amounts to £600 per annum. The exhibitions at Christ Church are of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for four years.

Election to Trinity, however, is only of the value of £40 per annum, tenable for three years, or until the time for taking the B.A. degree. But the Trinity election has certain advantages to increase its value. In the first place, it is augmented by the Samwaies Exhibitions, the first successful candidate receiving an exhibition of £23 tenable for two years, the second an exhibition of £23 tenable for one year. Secondly, these may be further increased by exhibitions out of the bequest of Dr. Triplett, tenable by a Westminster of any college at Oxford or Cambridge *except* a student of Christ Church. Lastly, election to Trinity may be held in conjunction with an open scholarship, sizarship or exhibition at Trinity, whereas election to Christ Church excludes all other emolument from that college. Thus at election 1900 the first successful candidate at Christ Church now receives £80 per annum, and will in due course become eligible for his share of the Carey money, whereas the first successful candidate for Trinity has, in March of this year, obtained a major scholarship (value £100 per annum), and is therefore receiving £163 per annum. Failing a scholarship or

exhibition, it is not difficult for a Trinity candidate to obtain a subsizarship (value about £35 per annum) at that college. For those who have failed to obtain election or an exhibition, it is possible to obtain exhibitions or gratuities out of the Triplett fund.

No scholarships or exhibitions need be given unless the examiners consider the candidates worthy of them. Thus in 1894 only two were elected to Christ Church, and none at all to Trinity.

For boys still in the school there has been founded a classical scholarship in memory of the late Mr. James Mure, called the Mure Scholarship. It is open to all boys who have been a year in the school, and are between the ages of fifteen and seventeen in the March preceding the examination. The value of the scholarship is about £40, tenable for one year. The examination takes place the first three or four days of Play term, and includes the following papers:

(1) Some work on a scriptural subject (*e.g.*, Smith's "Geography of the Holy Land").

(2) Some work on a classical subject (*e.g.*, "Aristotle's Theory of Poetry," by S. H. Butcher).

(3) Some work on English history (*e.g.*, Macaulay's "History," Chap. I.).

And a paper in each of the following: Greek Unseen, Greek Prose, Greek Verse, Latin Unseen, Latin Prose, Latin Verse.

The prepared books serve as a holiday-task for the seventh.

Westminster is well supplied with prizes, founded either in memory of late masters and Old Westmin-

sters, or by the benefaction of various friends of the school.

The following is the list:

To be competed for in Play Term.

Gumbleton Prize, for English verse. (Founded 1874, by Mr. G. Gumbleton.)

Ireland Prize, for Latin verse. (Founded 1826, from the bequest of Dean Ireland.)

Phillimore Translation Prize. (Presented by Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart.)

Lent Term.

Ireland Prize, for Greek verse.

Arthur Vincent Prizes, for English and elocution. These were founded in 1885, by Maria, Lady Vincent. Two prizes are given, one open to boys in the upper and under fifth, the other open to boys in the remove and fourth.

Election Term.

Phillimore English Essay. (Presented by Sir W. Phillimore.)

Two Cheyne Prizes, for arithmetic. One open, the other to boys under sixteen. (Founded in 1877, in memory of the late Mr. C. H. Cheyne, assist. master.)

Marshall Memorial Prize. Open to boys in the seventh who are not major candidates and have not held a Mure Scholarship, and awarded on the election examination. (Founded in memory of the late Rev. James Marshall, assist. master.)

Marshall Prize. Open to boys in the sixth, and

awarded on the election examination. (Founded in 1875, by the late Rev. James Marshall.)

Masters' Prize. Awarded at election for the highest total in mathematics.

Jones' Prize. Awarded at election for geometry.

Two Scripture Knowledge Prizes.
Two Latin and Greek Grammar Prizes.
Two Latin and Greek Sentences Prizes.
} Open to all under the sixth.

Orations' Prize. This prize is awarded to the boy who best acquits himself in all the trials. Two or three trials are held each term, when the candidates have to speak the selected passage before the school and masters. Unfortunately, although the prize is a valuable one, but few boys are found bold enough to face the ordeal. Besides the above, a prize is awarded to the head boy in each form at the end of Election term.

A form of prize entirely peculiar to Westminster has survived since Elizabeth founded it. An annual grant of £2 in Maunday money to be used as prizes was instituted by her for the school. We have seen that, in the days of Frederic Reynolds, these coins were sometimes purchased from their fortunate winner for a sum of four shillings, and Cowper's lines are well known:

> "Where discipline helps opening buds of sense,
> And makes his pupils proud with silver pence,
> I was a poet, too."

So that from early times these pence were awarded for essays in the art of verse and epigram-writing.

Now they are awarded to each boy who is first in his form or set at the end of each month or at the end of the Play or Lent term. They are also awarded for epigrams recited "up-school" at the prize-giving on Election Tuesday.

From the above sketch it may be seen that Westminster is essentially a "working" school; to prove the statement it is but necessary to examine the lists of recent University and Civil Service successes. In proportion to its numbers, Westminster has won more University prizes of late years than any other of our great public schools, and this year (1901) has seen one of the greatest of all hardly-won honours awarded to a Westminster, namely, a Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

School Societies

The school societies are not many. There is a Debating Society, dating back to 1879, called the Westminster School Debating Society, which consists of twenty-six members. Unlike many other school debating societies, it is governed and controlled by the boys, and elects its own officers. It discusses the affairs of the nation—and, sometimes, of the school—from 5.15 to 6.15 p.m. on Thursdays in the Play and Lent terms. Of late years it has provided a President at both the Oxford and the Cambridge Unions, and several committeemen.

There is a Glee Society which holds practices on Mondays at 5.15 p.m., and, under the training and management of Mr. J. G. Ranalow, gives a concert

each May. Occasionally small fortnightly concerts are given by the Society, but this custom has not been so frequently observed as formerly.

The Photographic Society numbers many adherents under the Presidency of E. C. Sherwood, Esq., assistant-master, and from time to time gives lantern-slide exhibitions, etc.

The Westminster School Literary Society has now become the monopoly of the King's Scholars, under the Presidency of the Rev. A. G. S. Raynor, master of the King's Scholars. It meets to read Shakespeare every Friday evening at 8.30 p.m. Grant's also possesses a Literary Society under the Presidency of R. Tanner, Esq., house-master.

CRICKET GROUND IN VINCENT SQUARE.

NORMAN CRYPT AND GYMNASIUM.

CHAPTER VII

GAMES AND ATHLETICS

BEFORE entering on a sketch of present-day Athletics at Westminster, perhaps it may be permitted to drop a literary tear over the demise of a sport for which Westminsters were once so famous, namely rowing. The fact that "Water"—as rowing sports were termed—was stopped of necessity and by the unanimous wishes of the assistant masters does not make its death any the less sad. More especially is this sense of loss brought back to a Trinity man who finds that it is a rarity for a Westminster to assist in representing the club that Westminsters founded, and to which

they, after due consideration, admitted Etonians—Third Trinity Boat Club.

The Eton and Westminster race was one of sufficient importance to attract royalty to the banks of the Thames, though it was never an annual event. Eton won the first race in 1829, and again in 1831 and 1836. In 1837 Westminster reversed the verdict, repeating the victory in 1842. Through Liddell's influence the race was put a stop to, but was revived under Dr. Scott in 1860, and Eton won four successive victories. It then lapsed, never to be revived. The race between scholars and town-boys continued until Scott's departure, which event saw also the end of "Water." The masters of the school found that the journey to Putney did serious harm to the work of the school, and presented a petition to Dr. Rutherford, on which he acted, and Westminster rowing became a thing of the past. The change was bitterly opposed by Old Westminsters, and even now many may be found to advocate its revival; but, until the Thames is purged of its traffic, and the steam-boats cease to run, Westminsters must be content to leave the noblest of pastimes untried.

The last rowing "blue" to follow in the steps of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Sir Penrose Fitzgerald and many others from St. Peter's College was Mr. C. T. Agar, who "coxed" the Cambridge losing eight of 1894.

CRICKET

The history of Westminster cricket begins somewhere in Nicoll's headmastership, though it is possible

that even as early as 1720 Westminster boys found their way to Tothill Fields to learn the use of bat and ball. The score of a match in 1746 is preserved. Fifty years later Westminster met and defeated Eton on Hounslow Heath, playing them again in 1799, 1800 and 1801. In 1806 the King's Scholars *v.* Town-boys match was instituted, on which occasion the King's Scholars won a decisive victory.

Records of matches have been preserved, since that date, in the Cricket Ledger: one quotation is certainly worth notice as proving that even Westminster changes as time goes on:

"July, 1818.

"A challenge was also sent to us by the Charterhouse to play them at cricket, which was very properly refused, not only on account of their being such inferior players, but because it was thought beneath Westminster to accept a challenge from a private school."

In 1829 Charterhouse once more sent a challenge, which was again "properly" refused, and the match did not become a fixture until 1850.

The ground at Vincent Square is under the charge of the old Notts professional, Elson, and, thanks to his energy and untiring efforts, the wickets have become serious rivals to those of "Lord's" or the "Oval," and are certainly in the first rank of school wickets. The whole management of the financial side of the cricket and football is in the hands of a Games Committee, which consists of a President and Treasurer nominated by the head master, the captains of cricket and football, the head King's Scholar and the head

Town-boy, and one other member co-opted. During the season of 1900 the committee managed to secure the services of various Oval professionals from time to time—a system that is likely to be of great benefit to the school cricket.

The hours allowed for cricket are as follows: 1.50 to 3 and 5.30 to 7 on full days, 2.30 to 7 on half-holidays. Games are compulsory on all boys who are physically able to play, except members of the First Eleven and boys in the sixth and seventh. This system of compulsion is known as "station," and if a boy wishes to get leave off he has to obtain it from a monitor. Cutting "station" is an offence thought worthy of the tanning-rod.

Day-boys are liable to "station" from 1.50 to 3, and on half-holidays, so that they have the boarders' advantage of joining in the games of the school. They are not, however, liable to "station" from 5.30 to 7.

From 1.50 to 3 the elevens, and any promising cricketers who may be put down upon a "net" list, go to "nets" and are coached by the professionals, while the rest are divided into five games, which are looked after by some member of the Eleven or by a master. The lists of the various games are put up at the beginning of the term, and no boy who is put down in one game may play in any other, unless picked up. In the evening there is usually fielding practice, etc., for the Elevens, while the remaining boarders divide themselves into two or more games.

On Wednesdays, if there is no school match, inter-form matches are played for a Form Cup No

"colours" (*i.e.*, members of any school eleven) may play in these matches, and the remove and fourth contribute a side of sixteen, with the object of equalizing matters. The matches are played on the County Championship system, and the form which obtains the highest percentage of points in finished games is adjudged the winner. These matches naturally do much to add to the keenness of junior cricket.

The Westminster colour is pink: this colour was first worn by the King's Scholars in their races against the Town-boys, who wore light blue. Cambridge at first adopted the "pink," but afterwards took the light blue, and pink became the peculiar mark of the Westminster. The First Eleven wear "blazers" and caps of pink, the Second Eleven pink and white, the Third Eleven pink and black.

It may seem strange to anyone, who reads with an unknowing eye the order of merit in which the Press often classifies the public schools, that Westminster should come so low down in the list and yet supply so many members of both University Elevens. The reason is not far to seek. While other schools have on their match card a very considerable number of "soft" fixtures, Westminster invariably ventures on a most ambitious programme, including many of the leading London clubs. As a matter of fact Westminster cricket at the present time may be said to be at a very high level. The following is the card for season 1900.

May 12 *v.* Harrow Blues.
„ 19 *v.* R. E. More's XI.

May 26 *v.* Incogniti.
June 2 *v.* Kensington Park.
„ 6 *v.* Eton Ramblers.
„ 9 *v.* I Zingari.
„ 23 *v.* Oxford University Authentics.
„ 29 } *v.* Charterhouse.
„ 30 }
July 7 *v.* M.C.C.
„ 14 *v.* Old Westminsters.
„ 21 *v.* Old Carthusians.
„ 28 *v.* Essex Club and Ground.
„ 30 Q.SS. *v.* T.BB.

The captain of cricket is not elected as at some schools, but the head pink *ex officio* fills that office, and with him rests the final bestowal of all fresh colours. Colours are retained from one year to another, and, once obtained, do not have to be won over again.

The only school match played is with Charterhouse, played alternately at Vincent Square and at Godalming. Since its establishment in 1850 Charterhouse have won twenty times, Westminster thirteen, and five have been drawn, Westminster's last victories being in 1899 and 1901. It is a matter for great regret that Westminster should not have fixtures with Eton and Winchester.

Towards the end of the term inter-house matches are played for a Challenge Shield: in these, College does not count as a house, but the trophy is contested between Grant's, Rigaud's, Home-Boarders' and Ashburnham. In spite of inferior numbers to choose from, the ultimate victory usually lies with one of the boarding-houses, and Grant's have of late been particularly successful. Junior house-matches are

also played, and in these College is represented by a junior eleven. Each house has its own house colours.

The term is closed with the annual King's Scholars *v.* Town-boys match, played always on the afternoon of Election Monday. The King's Scholars have not won since 1892. The Inter-University match of 1900 saw four Old Westminsters playing: Messrs. L. J. Moon and R. N. R. Blaker among the Light Blues, and Messrs. C. D. Fisher and R. E. More for Oxford —a larger number than any other school produced, Eton coming second with three representatives. Messrs. Moon, Blaker, Fisher and More have also appeared for their respective counties.

FOOTBALL

It is probable that some sort of football was known at Westminster from very early times. It certainly was not the game of rules and by-laws, referees and linesmen of the present day. Any number might play, nor was a game restricted to an hour and a half. At first, Cloisters and "Green" were the only playgrounds for this—at that age—peculiar form of sport, but later Vincent Square became the home of the organized game. The game played in "Green" at the present day during odd half-hours and ten minutes is not unlike the old *mêlée*.

Somewhere in the early half of the century just ended the game developed and grew to its present form, and Westminster and Charterhouse can certainly

claim to have taught Association Football to the rest of England, the present game dating from the year 1867, when Westminster and Charterhouse induced the Association to adopt their rule of "off-side." We find that the two schools first played together in December, 1863, a month notable for the fact that Westminster played three public-school matches in nine days, defeating Charterhouse on the 2nd, drawing with Harrow on the 8th, and losing to Eton on the 11th, "our only defeat this season," as the Ledger goes on to relate. The two schools have played regularly together since 1865, since which date Charterhouse has the large majority of victories, while three games have been drawn, Westminster winning, however, in 1898 and 1899. In the season of 1895-6, the Charterhouse match was one of only four matches (out of twenty-two played) that the "Pinks" lost.

The colours for football are the same as those for cricket—pink, pink and white, and pink and black—and the match card is on the same ambitious scale, the following being the list of fixtures for the season 1900-1901.

1900	Sept.	29	*v.* Clapham Rovers.
	Oct.	6	*v.* R. N. R. Blaker's XI.
	„	10	*v.* Old Carthusians.
	„	13	*v.* Emeriti.
	„	20	*v.* Casuals.
	„	27	*v.* St. John's College, Oxford.
	Nov.	3	*v.* Old Foresters.
	„	7	*v.* R. M. A. Woolwich.
	„	17	*v.* New College, Oxford.
	„	24	*v.* Old Harrovians.

1900 Dec. 1 *v.* Old Westminsters.
„ 8 *v.* Old Felstedians.
1901 Jan. 19 *v.* Clapham Rovers.
„ 26 *v.* Old Wykehamists.
Feb. 2 *v.* Selwyn College, Cambridge.
„ 9 *v.* University College, Oxford.
„ 13 *v.* Old Etonians.
„ 16 *v.* Old Westminsters.
„ 23 *v.* CHARTERHOUSE (at Godalming).
March 2 *v.* Old Brightonians.
„ 6 *v.* L. A. M. Fever's XI.
„ 9 *v.* An Eton XI.
„ 16 *v.* Casuals.
„ 23 K.SS. *v.* T.BB.

The hours of play are from 2 to 3 on full days, and from 2.30 to 4 on half-holidays, when there is no match; and the system of "station" is the same as at cricket. On ordinary days the players are divided into four games, the lists being made out at the beginning of the term.

In October, 1895, a system of "League" teams was started with the idea of promoting keenness; and the experiment has proved a complete success. The system is briefly this: College, Home-Boarders, and Ashburnham contribute two elevens each, and Grant's and Rigaud's one each. These are drawn to compose eight elevens, and are constituted to play one another (usually on Wednesdays when there is no match) on the League system, counting two points for a win and one for a draw. The League has many other advantages besides the one for which it was originally promoted, especially in that it gives a splendid opportunity for noticing and picking out promising players, which

the old method of Wednesday games did not possess. No colours, school or house, may play in these elevens. The League has superseded the "Sixes in Green" which used to be played, but have now for many seasons been abandoned.

The season closes with the house-matches for a House Shield, which Rigaud's have been most successful in holding of late years, though Grant's are the present holders of the trophy. Following on these is the King's Scholars *v.* Town-boys match, which the Town-boys have won since 1892, though several of the matches have been close and on one occasion the scholars had the majority of "Pinks."

Since the institution of the Inter-University match in 1874, twenty-six Westminsters have obtained their "blues," the school having three representatives in 1901. Ten have won their International caps, including N. C. Bailey, who established an unbeaten record of playing in nineteen International matches, W. R. Moon, who kept goal in seven, and R. R. Sandilands, who played in four.

We ought not to leave Westminster football without mentioning one of its chief features—the "Railings." Every match day, be the weather wet or fine, finds the Railings of Vincent Square crowded with a patriotic body of supporters, gathered from the four corners of the city of Westminster. Here they keep up a running fire of cheers, advice and Cockney wit, evincing the utmost keenness and enthusiasm, amid comments on the appearance of each player. Their genuine delight when the school wins fully makes up for the little

pleasantries they indulge in. Westminster could ill spare such supporters.

Athletic Sports

The Athletic Sports are held at the end of the Lent term, two days being devoted to them. There are several challenge cups to be contended for, and in 1897 an Inter-House Athletic Challenge Cup was provided from voluntary subscriptions throughout the school. Points are given for places in each event, and the cup is held for the year by the house whose representatives obtain the highest aggregate of points. In this contest College counts as a house, and contrived to carry off the cup in the sports of 1901.

Another great feature are the tugs-of-war. First, there are inter-house tugs-of-war with six a side between the four town-boy houses; and lastly—it is in fact the closing event of the sports—there is a tug-of-war with eight a side between King's Scholars and Town-boys. The King's Scholars may be seen on any morning long before the early "milk" is heard, for a week or more previous to the event, practising for the tug in "Green." The Town-boys, as being more scattered, are content with a few practice pulls later in the day.

Nine Westminsters have taken part in the Inter-University Sports, the last being the Oxford high jumper, E. O Kirlew, 1896-7. All the arrangements, etc., for the sports, are carried out by a Sports Committee which, save for the addition of two extra members, is the same as the Games Committee.

FIVES, RACQUETS, ETC.

There are two Eton Fives Courts, and both school and house fives ties are regularly played, though the game has never received that patronage which other schools have bestowed on it. A cup is presented to the winner of the Doubles and another to the winner of the Singles in the school fives ties, and the houses usually get up a subscription to provide prizes for the house ties.

The Racquet Court is certainly peculiar: the game is played against the blank wall of College with a wooden racquet and hard balls. Unfortunately the flags which form the bed of the court are worn out with much drilling, and, though such a state of things lends a delightful uncertainty to the game, it hardly adds to its excellence. Racquet ties do, however, exist, and a prize is given to the winner of them; but the number of competitors is usually small, the game being chiefly played in odd half-hours by those whom "Detention" or "Penal Drill" keeps from participation in the nobler sport "up-fields." A proposal to build a racquet court in memory of Dr. Rutherford's headmastership has received very general support among Old Westminsters, and it is to be hoped that the court will soon become an accomplished fact.

A gymnastic competition is held towards the end of the Lent term, and senior and junior prizes are awarded.

Westminster has no Volunteer Corps, but this fact has not prevented the school from being very strongly

represented among those who volunteered for service in South Africa, and not least among those who have

THE GYMNASIUM.

done much to make our volunteer forces what they are stands the name of an Old Westminster, Colonel Sir Howard Vincent.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONCLUSION

"THE King is dead—Long live the King!" Just as the history of a country is told in periods governed by the reigns of its sovereigns, so is it with a public school. More particularly is this the case with our ancient Foundations, where the opportunities for making or marring are more numerous, and where the path of the head master is to a large extent the trend of the school. Westminster has come to one of these pauses in her history, and every friend of Westminster who has known anything of the school life of the last eighteen years must needs be filled with profound regret that the pause has come so soon. When the tale of Dr. Rutherford's headmastership comes to be told, it will be found to be a tale of untiring work and undaunted struggle for the best interests of Westminster—and, what is more, a tale of well-earned success. On the last eighteen years Westminsters may well look back with pride, and from looking on the past may learn to look forward with the utmost confidence for the future. It is probable that some time must elapse before men fully realize all that the work of Dr. Rutherford has meant to Westminster; but even now there are some who would rank the tale of his headmastership not

much lower than that of Busby's. Of personal regrets this is not the place to speak, but the writer of the eloquent "Vale" in the "Elizabethan" for July, 1901, has struck the note when he says:

"Among the most cherished memories of our graybeards in some distant reign will be the hours which they spent with Dr. Rutherford in the Seventh Form at Westminster."

In some circles it is customary to talk of Westminster as of a school of the past—a school that has seen its zenith, and is now unable to keep pace with more modern foundations. Even the patriotic author of "Westminster Past and Present," writing in 1883, was constrained to utter gloomy forebodings concerning the future of his well-loved school: but he wrote at a time when the depression of the first half of the century was still deeply felt, and the clouds of misfortune were not yet out of sight. But now, surely, the star of one of the greatest of England's schools is once more in the ascendant; and, well-pleased with a glorious past, she may with certain hope look forward to an equally glorious future. Westminster still teaches her sons the old lesson: that the end and aim of all is that they may become profitable to their Church and Nation: how they have learnt the lesson in the past is on record: the future "lies on the knees of the gods," but it is not too much to prophesy that, where the teaching is still the same, the learning cannot be far different.

The school of Queen Elizabeth claims no originality of formation, no fresh constitution, no novelty in

curriculum: indeed, the design of the Founders was not to show future schools a better way, but to follow in the steps of William of Wykeham and Henry VI., raising up a worthy rival and compeer of their great foundations.

The position of the school was well fitted for the task imposed, and it is not surprising to find St. Peter's College wielding an overwhelming influence on the politics of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

But although that influence may not be so far-reaching to-day, never, even in her time of gloom and darkness, has Westminster failed to answer to her country's call. "Memores fecere merendo": and the school of Bishops, the school of Busby, of Jonson, of the Pelhams, of Lord Raglan—and many another name writ large upon the roll of honour—still sends forth into the world names to ring as loud as theirs. In Law, in Art, in Science, the chief places of to-day are claimed by Westminsters, and, though want of space denies to the College of St. Peter the growth of other schools, yet she still lives her life beneath the shadow of the abbey, content to prove that she sends into the world worthy sons of worthy fathers—sons whose love and prayers find one single echo:

"FLOREAT."

APPENDICES

I. THE LATIN PLAY

A specimen of the Prologues and Epilogues represented with the Latin Play (*vide* page 98) is here added. The one chosen is that of the "Trinummus" of 1893, and it is taken, together with the verse-translation, by the permission of the Editor, from the "Elizabethan."

THE "TRINUMMUS," 1893.

MEGARONIDES.	LESBONICUS.
CALLICLES.	STASIMUS.
PHILTO.	CHARMIDES.
LYSITELES.	SYCOPHANTA.

PROLOGUS IN TRINUMMUM, 1893.

Quid vobis dicam? mentem agitat bifariam
fratris fortuna, fratris infortunium.
Prorsus remissam hanc, ob maerorem publicum
adhuc recentem, fas lugere fabulam;
dum munus luctus spe laudato Principi,
succiso aetatis flore, nondum honoribus
avitis functo, quale sit tristes damus.
Contra at dolorem fausta res intercipit;
gratamur fratri; quis non "di te sospitent"?
clamare avebat non semel, "et Maiam tuam"?
Nos univorsam hanc referimus sententiam;
sed hoc proprium esse nobis vindicabimus,
quasi jure nostro, nostri gratularier
veteris patroni[1] Principi cognomini.
Quin auspicato me huc ad vetera contuli;
veterem patronum dixi; aliud veterrumum
celebrare par est—eam quae Regalis domus
favore Regum tertia nobiscum cluet;

[1] Frederick, the last Duke of York, a firm patron of the school.

CAST OF THE "TRINUMMUS," 1893.

What shall I say? Distracted I recall
A brother's fortune and a brother's fall:
Justly regret the public grief we may,
Whose recent memory forbade the Play,
While we too paid our humble debt of tears
To the demise of hopes and budding years
Which knew not their ancestral honours yet.
But happier topics interrupt regret:
We hail his brother:—all men burned to say
"God bless you, and God bless your Lady May!"
But while the general message thus we give,
We claim it as our own prerogative
To yield peculiar welcome to a Prince
Who bears a name our patron bore long since.
"Long since"—the words fall fitly: one old friend
Recalled, our salutation we extend
To one most old, that Royal School whose place
Stands third with us in Royal patron's grace;

quae lustrum clausit prospere centesumum,
Annum hercle Magnum! quem quis aequiperaverit?
sed detur nobis hoce pro modestia,
si non ab stirpe nostrae originem domus
retro indagamur,—fas id et pietas vetat,
ne sic Elisam laude fraudemus sua
vel infitiemur eius benevolentiam
quae nos addixit in clientelam et fidem.
Restat sollenne munus; absentum dolor.
Quos olim sumpsit mutuos res publica
ut quisque partes strenue ferret suas,
hos auctos fama jam pii reposcimus.
Sed ne videar laudare laudatos viros,
ter tantum a vobis illud extremum "Vale"
quaeram; sacratus fiat vestra memoria
pater senatus, ille grandaevus senex [1]
condignus Regni conciliis amplissumis;
Senex [2] et alter, quo super inscriptum foret
OLYMPIA . VICIT . SENIO . CONFECTUS . IACET.
Iuvenis [3] postremo, sat diu haud nobis datus,
inter ludentes rex, amor sodalium,
necnon amatus iure. dixi et exeo.

[1] The Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, first Baron Ebury; Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household; Privy Councillor.

[2] Rev. C. G. Lane; a member of the Oxford Eight and of the Oxford Cricket Eleven; played for Gentlemen against Players, 1854, 1857-61.

[3] Charles E. Page; Captain of the School Football Eleven, 1891-2.

Hail her five hundred years of happy days,
Her *Annus Magnus* of unrivalled praise.
But let our modesty receive its due,
If to its source we do not now pursue
Our own descent, who are in duty bound
The praises of Elizabeth to sound;
For ever mindful of her kindly care
Whose service we profess, whose livery wear.
One honoured use remains. Some are no more:
Of us their country borrowed them before
That each in her behoof might strive his best;
We ask them back with fame for interest
But lest I seem an oft-told tale to tell,
For but three names I ask your last farewell,
These let your recollection consecrate:
One for the highest councils of the State
Most rightly chosen, whom his length of years
Entitled Father of the House of Peers;
And one upon whose grave these words were meet:
"*He beat all others; Age he could not beat.*"
But these were old; a boy, the third had been
High in his comrades' hearts, a king in Green,
For whom most justly dear we justly grieve.
Adieu: I've said my say, and take my leave.

Q. N. I.

EPILOGUS IN

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

LUXURIA	*Wife of Lesbonicus.*
INOPIA	*Another miner's wife.*
MEGARONIDES	*A malcontent Radical.*
CALLICLES	*An optimistic Conservative.*
LYSITELES	*A yachtsman.*

[MEGARONIDES, CALLICLES, *and* PHILTO *discovered sitting on a bench: to them enter* STASIMUS *with evening papers.*]

ST. Omnes victōres! horrenda tragoedia Westmonasteriensis!
ME. (*wearily*) Ohe! nilne recentis habes?
ST. Tu sponde! haec audi: ferrata Britannica navis
Impulsa in rupes! altera mersa mari!
Echo! Stella! Globus specialis! Vera?
ME. Benigne.
CA. An tu carbones ad Nova Castra?
ME. Tace:
Quid Novocastrensi mihi cum Programmate?
CA. (*aside*) Acerba est
Uva!
ME. Mihi Stellam trade.
PH. Mihique Globum.
(*reading*) O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint
Agricolae! queis sunt nunc sua concilia,
Aucupis auspicio.
CA. Suffragia rustica captat
Ille Auceps.
PH. Voti et femina nunc potitur.
ME. (*reading*) O pudor, O mores! Numnam Matabelius heros
Pulsus in exilium litora nostra petit?
CA. Nostrorum potuit contemnere Maxima, si sic
Omnia fecisset.
PH. (*feebly*) Maximus ille quidem est.
ME. Nosne nigrum fratrem fratres permittimus albi
Calcari a Rhodio vulturiisque suis?

TRINUMMUM, 1893.

PHILTO . . . . . *A pessimistic aristocrat.*
LESBONICUS . . . . *A miner on strike.*
STASIMUS . . . . . *A newsvendor.*
CHARMIDES. . . . . *A merchant exhibitor.*
SYCOPHANTA . . . . *A man from Blankley's.*
QUIRITES.

Scene—TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

[MEGARONIDES, CALLICLES, *and* PHILTO *discovered sitting on a bench: to them enter* STASIMUS *with evening papers.*]

ST. All the winners! Tragedy in Westminster!
ME. (*wearily*) Oh! that'll do—no news?
ST. You bet! look here—
The grounding of a British ironclad,
Another sunk at sea—that's not so bad!
Echo! Star! Special Globe! Truth?
ME. Thank you, no.
CA. Coals to Newcastle—
ME. Hold your tongue—you know
Newcastle's Programme's not *my* cry.
CA. (*aside*) I see
The grapes are sour!
ME. The Star!
PH. A Globe for me!
(*reading*) Oh! happy rustics if your luck you knew,
When Parish Councils are conceded you
By Fowler—
CA. Fowling for the rural vote,—
PH. The women, too, may go and poll, I note.
ME. (*reading*) What! Well, I'm—*well*—the Matabele chief
An exile seeks on English ground relief!
CA. Were all his acts like this we could have done
Naught with our Maxims.
PH. (*feebly*) He is a big gun.
ME. Shall Rhodes' vulture-crew before our eyes
O'er our black brothers rudely tyrannize?

Sicine gens gentis labefactat iura? quid est cur
Stet Procerum illa Aedes illabefacta mihi?
CA. Quingenti unanimes Aedem socialiter ornant.
ME. Immo dedecorant se patriamque suam.
ST. Maiorum immeriti delicta luere malorum;
Saepe illis pater est, saepe luendus avus.
PH. Commemores hesterna licet bona, vaticineris
Crastina, nil profert sors hodierna boni:
Cum feriunt omnes.
CA. (*waggishly*) Sunt feriae.
PH. At esuriales.
CA. (*giving him up*) Non cuivis homini nosse meos ioculos.
ME. Uxores sibi iura petunt.
CA. Adimuntque maritis.
PH. Felix, obsequio cui stetit empta salus:
Adversum stimulum calces, inscitia vera est.
CA. Hoc me consolor—mors sua quamque manet.

[LESBONICUS *enters, running.*]

ME. Quis fugit huc?
CA. Illi certe timor addidit alas.
ST. An video dominum, qui fuit ante? quid est?
LE. Femina trux instat, qua non plagosior ulla.
PH. Hem!
ME. Perii!
CA. Quid ais? Nostrane . . . lux?
LE. Utinam!
ST. Huc paullum concede.

[*As* LESBONICUS *hides*, LUXURIA *enters.*]

ME. Pol hanc, in vertice si stet,
Fungini generis iure voces specimen.
LU. Prendite mi furem, furem mi prendite, cives!
Perfidus ille abiit.
CA. (*politely*) Salve, hera: quid tibi vis?
LU. Pol, posco, mea iura: negat mihi iura maritus
Omnia,—seque mihi postulat essa parem!
Faxo ut discat uter sit fortior, unguibus usa.

Elabbyrately wrong another land?
While the Lords undilabbydated stand?
CA. Five hundred men of one mind in a House
Combine to make our Senate glorious.
ME. Each is his own, and all are our disgrace.
ST. Guiltless descendants of a guilty race,
One bears his father's sins, and one atones
For ill not buried with his grandsire's bones.
PH. Well, talk of good old times, and prospects pleasant,
You will not find much comfort in the present:
Strikes on all hands.
CA. (*waggishly*) All hands on strike.
PH. And all
On empty stomachs.
CA. (*giving him up*) How my jokes do pall!
ME. There's women's rights.
CA. The wrongs of the other gender
PH. Happy who saves his bacon by surrender!
Don't fight—'tis kicking 'gainst the pricks to try.
CA. The only comfort is that even women die.

[LESBONICUS *enters, running.*]

ME. A fugitive!
CA. Upon the wings of Fear.
ST. My former master—can it be? You here?
LE. My wife's upon me—she's a husband-beater!
PH. Whew!
ME. Ugh!
CA. What? Not my . . . darling?
LE. Just you meet her!
ST. Get in here. [*As* LESBONICUS *hides*, LUXURIA *enters.*]
ME. Upside-down, she'd make (between us!)
A good example of the mushroom genus.
LU. The scoundrel's run. Stop thief, stop thief, good Christians!
CA. (*politely*) Could I, ma'am, be of any small assistance?
LU. I claim my rights—"You have no rights," says he,
And dares demand equality with me!
Might is my right: my nails shall teach him that.

LE. Et mihi !
LU. Quis dixit ?
ST. Non ego : felis erat.
LU. Sed fugit interea : simul a, simul ibimus : olim
Non tibi de nobis, false, triumphus erit.
[*Exit in hot pursuit.*]
ST. Excessitque abiitque evasitque erupitque !

[*Enter* INOPIA *at the head of a sympathetic crowd.*]

PH. Fallor? an obsessae plebe furente viae?
CA. (*to* STASIMUS) I pete Myrmidonas legum.
[*Exit* STASIMUS.]
IN. Mi auferte tyrannos !
Iam tandem cuivis area tota patet.
O cives, cives, quaerenda pecunia primum !
Num sinitis miseros interiisse fame?

[LESBONICUS *comes out of hiding.*]

LE. Nos domini excludunt saevi, sociata caterva ;
Queis vivi possit praemia danda negant.
IN. Euge ! πάλιν !
LE. Fodere e terra possumque voloque.
PH. (*aside*) Sed mendicari non pudet.
CA. (*aside*) Euge ! πάλιν !

[INOPIA *hands her collecting-box to* LESBONICUS, *and retires.*]

ME. (*advancing*) Nos patimur sua quisque mala : at sua pessima cuique :
Ecquem contentum vivere non pudeat?
PH. (*pointing to* MEGARONIDES)
Hic petit excidiis Proceres.
ME. (*pointing to* PHILTO) Petit ille ruinis
Vulgus.
CA. (*aside*) Uterque nefas odit, uterque parat.
PH. Em tibi qui plorant clausas tota urbe tabernas !
ME. Contra, qui nequeunt ebria saecla pati.
CA. (*sarcastically*) Quicquid agunt homines, paupertas, copia, bellum,

LE. O—o!
LU. Who spoke?
ST. Not I; it was the cat.
LU. But all this while he's running while I stay:
"But I'll be with thee soon"; he shall not say
He had the best of it, and I gave way.
[*Exit in hot pursuit.*]
ST. "Be off, begone, evade, excede, erump"—
She's done them all!

[*Enter* INOPIA *at the head of a sympathetic crowd.*]

PH. The million's on the stump!
CA. (*to* STASIMUS) Go, call the Myrmidons of Law.
[*Exit* STASIMUS.]
IN. No tyrants!
At last the Square is free to all aspirants.
Still money, money is the one thing needful:
The poor are starving, and are you unheedful?

[LESBONICUS *comes out of hiding.*]

LE. The Living Wage is lost unless we rout
The Federation. We have been locked out.
IN. Hear, hear! Encore!
LE. I've strength to dig, no fear.
PH. (*aside*) And yet to beg he's not ashamed!
CA. Hear, hear!

[INOPIA *hands her collecting-box to* LESBONICUS, *and retires.*]

ME. (*advancing*) All have their woes: each thinks he's worst tormented.
Who would not be ashamed to be contented?
PH. (*pointing to* MEGARONIDES) *He* hates all titles.
ME. (*pointing to* PHILTO) *He* whatever's common hates.
CA. (*aside*) Each aggravates the mischief he abominates.
PH. Some can't dry-eyed of Sunday-closing think.
ME. And others preach about the Curse of Drink.
CA. (*sarcastically*) All human thoughts and things—wealth, want, and war,

Pax, lex, rex, grex, nex, sacra, profana—nocent.
Durate, o socii ; forsan meliora sequentur.
(*aside to* PHILTO) Da male contentis spem modo, puncta feres ;
Hinc labor ille Domus, hinc Iura Domestica.

PH. Credo.

LE. (*offering collecting-box to* CALLICES)
Quid das ?

CA. (*waving him away*) Hem ! inveni consilium lepidum :
Urbs procul est, urbs magna, mephiti saeva, Chicago,
Porcina locuples, Illinoisque decus.

OMNES. Novimus.

CA. Ergo audite : ibi Mundi Nundinae aguntur :
Praemiaque audivi quemlibet esse penes.
Anglia vult praebere suae Exemplaria Formae ;
Vos formosi estis ; praemia vos capite.

OMNES. Ibimus.

LE. At vereor ne forte viatica desint :
Symbola percara est.

CA. Anglia cuncta dabit.

LE. Dux facti quis erit ?

ME. Modo ne sit femina !

CA. Vobis
Ductorem poterit suppeditare Coquus.

[*Enter* SYCOPHANT.]

SY. En ego vester homo !

CA. Quis tu ?

SY. Venalis amicus,
Missus ab emporio, provide Blancle, tuo.

ME. Venalisne ?

SY. Aio : si personaliter optas
Duci, me, me, adsum, me cape ; vilis ero.

CA. Tu peregrinandine peritus ? quae loca adisti ?

SY. Gallia me novit Pontica.

PH. Eho ! quid ais ?
Galliane in Ponto est ?

SY. Est : se modo transtulit illuc :

Peace, fleece, geese, E.C.U.—it's all a bore:
But don't despair, my friends.
(*aside to* PHILTO) You'll be elected
If you'll but promise to the disaffected;
Hence Home Rule, and the illness of the Speaker.

PH. You're right.

LE (*offering collecting-box to* CALLICES) A trifle, sir?

CA. (*waving him away*) A scheme! Eureka!
There is a city far from here, my boys;
The Home of Pork, the pride of Illinois,
Chicago, City of the Skunk——

ALL. We've heard of it!

CA. Then listen to me while I speak a word of it.
There the World's Fair's at present going—and
Prizes for all who like, I understand:
To show her types of beauty Britain sighs;
Those types you are, and yours shall be the prize.

ALL. We'll go!

LE. The ticket's dear; how shall we raise it?

CA. Oh, never fear! a grateful country pays it.

LE. Who shall be leader?

ME. Not a woman!

CA. Guide
And leader are, of course, by Cook supplied.

[*Enter* SYCOPHANT.]

SY. Gentlemen, I'm your man.

CA. Who are you?

SY. Frankly,
I'm a companion sent by all-providing Blankley.

ME. Professional?

SY. Yes; cheap enough, I'm sure.
Personally I will conduct the tour.

CA. D' you know your business? Tell me where you've been

SY. In Pontic Gaul.

PH. What! Gaul's in Pontus, then?

SY. Just lately she went over—isn't she

In ponto tota est, Sauromatasque colit.
Sauromata infelix, ni qua vincla aspera rumpas,
Pendebit collo plurima Galla tuo !

CA. Robur et aes triplex Sociorum comprimet ambos.
LE. (*impatiently*) I dux, i noster, collige sarcinulas.
SY. At soleo mecum portare mea omnia. (*taking various articles from his bag*) Sapo est . . .
PH. O salve ! tune hoc usus es ipse hodie?
SY. Nos iamdudum alio non utimur, hoc semel usi.
En pilulae, iecoris certa medela mali.
ME. (*in disgust*) Ecce iterum nugae, et tricarum sacculus omnis !
SY. Baltea neu desint Harnesiana tibi.
Debilitas nervosa fugit, si baltea gestas,
Corpore et e toto pellitur omne malum.
PH. Sed quanti constant?
SY. Solum auri quinque Philippis.
PH. Argentum facit is, qui facit illa, puto.
SY. Hoc unum restat—mea gaza minuscula—Codac—
(*to* CALLICLES) Tu premis umbonem; cetera nos facimus.

[" *Takes" the " Gods" with* CALLICLES' *help.*]

CA. Euge ! hoc Dis dignum est.
SY. Ingens tentabimus aequor,
His opibus freti, me duce et auspice me !

[*Re-enter* STASIMUS *tipsy.*]

ST. State, viri ! quae causa viae? quove itis?
LE. Ad orbis
Extremos fines, litus ad Americum.
ST. Vobiscum me ducite : ibi Optio nulla Localis.
PH. Hinc abin' ex oculis, ebrie?
ST. Abi ipse, senex.
(*knocking off his hat*)
Id cape ; plurane vis?
PH. Pax !
SY. Men' vis?

Wrapped up in Russia to the last degree?
Poor Russia! rise above thy destiny,
Or all too long one vast embrace will be.

CA. A Triple chain will bind them yet perhaps.

LE. (*impatiently*) Now, Mr. Guide, be off and pack your traps.

SY. My little all I carry with me (*taking various articles from his bag*). —— Soap!

PH. Good morning; have you used Pears' Soap?

SY. I hope
To use no other, and I've had it long.
That's liver-pills, unerring, swift and strong.

ME. (*in disgust*) Ugh! the whole bag of tricks; still frauds about?

SY. A Harness-belt you should not be without.
Nervous debility? This you need but wear to
Banish all troubles which our flesh is heir to!

PH. But what's the price?

SY. Five guineas—not a penny more.

PH. Who makes those things makes money.

SY. Is there any more?
Ah! yes—my little gem (*to* CALLICLES) Kodak—the best:
You press the button, and we do the rest.

[*"Takes" the "Gods" with* CALLICLES' *help.*]

CA. Oh, worthy of the Gods!

SY. We'll tempt the sea,
Thus furnished: I'm your leader—follow me!

[*Re-enter* STASIMUS *tipsy.*]

ST. Shtop! Whatchematter? Where' ye going to?

LE. To far America.

ST. Take me with you—
'S no Local Option there.

PH. Get out, you sot—

ST. Get out yourself (*knocking off his hat*)—take that!
'Ave 'nother? What?

PH. Pax!

SY. Did you call?

PH. Non ego: solum
Dicebam petasum, Pax! periisse meum.
ST. Pocula mutantur; nos et mutamur in illis:
Non sum qualis eram: pallor in ore—rubet.
Fors sua cuique loco est: mihi fit vicinia damno:
Lege vetor fungi munere, Bacche, tuo.
Quippe vetor frustra; venio huc et potus et exlex;
Rursus et en! vires spiritus intus alit.

[*Lifts* PHILTO *off his legs.*]

PH. Ferte mihi auxilium.
ME. Mirum, si tanta facultas
Potandi tibi fit, lege vetante tamen.
ST. Quidni? de minimis curat, maiora remittit:
Ecqua cados centum lex vetat esse domi?
Gratia dis, alitur vitium vivitque tegendo:
Publica iam valeant! arx mihi tuta domus.

[*Enter* CHARMIDES *and* LYSITELES, *wayworn, accompanied by a silent African Chieftain.*]

CH. Heu, quibus aerumnis nos deluctavimus ambo!
Relliquias nostras accipe, Cara domus.
CA. Tristis es: unde venis? quae luctus causa?
CH. Chicago!
Illa, illa est nostri fonsque caputque mali.
Veni, vidi, non vici: tulit alter honores;
Me miserum! refero praemia nulla domum.
Tot fuerant illic quot habet natura dolores:
Hunc mecum porto praetereaque nihil.
LY. Cannibalem expende hunc! Quot libras in duce tanto
Invenies!
ST. Nulla est machina magna satis.
O qualis facies et quali digna tabella!
CA. Unde reportasti hunc?
CH. Litore ab Americo:

PH. Oh, no, it wasn't that—
I was only saying "Pax!" There goes my hat!
ST. With changing tap the changing seasons pass,
And we with them:—I'm not the man I was;
No more that deadly pallor in my face!—
Wonderful is the influence of place;
My neighbours are my curse, they will not wink
At any worship of the god of Drink.
The law forbids me, but forbids in vain;
I come here drunk, and drunk go home again.

[*Lifts* PHILTO *off his legs.*]

See what a strength the inward spirit gave me!
PH Help, help; good citizens, help! save me, save me!
ME. It is a most astounding fact, I'm thinking,
That 'spite the law you've such a chance of drinking.
ST. The law loves detail and neglects the principle:
A private cellar's a resource invincible.
Thank Heaven! concealment makes the mischief great;
My house my castle, I defy the State.

[*Enter* CHARMIDES *and* LYSITELES, *wayworn, accompanied by a silent African Chieftain.*]

CH. Well, we have wrestled long with suffering,
And home at last what's left of us we bring.
CA. Down on your luck? How's that? Eh? Whence d'ye come?
CH. Chicago of our ills is source and sum.
I came, I saw, I conquered not: defeated,
I saw another win where I competed;
Nature displayed her thousand various woes:
He is my fairings—and that's all, God knows.
LY. Put Cannibal in the balance. What's the weight
Of the chieftain?
ST. No machine is adequate.
What features! What a picture! Oh, he's grand!
CA. Where have you brought him from?
CH. From Yankeeland.

Postquam res Libyae et Matabelem evertere gentem
Dis visum, hic formae praemia cepit ibi.

ME. Exitus ergo quis est?

CH. Nostri ad praetoria Aquari
Lusus naturae parvulus alter erit:
Forsan et hic caelo se praecipitabit ab alto;
Sic fortuna illi facta erit—atque mihi.

LY. Lobengula miser (seu forte Lobengula mavis
Audire) haec faciens non diuturnus eris.
Audite et graviora. Britannia non regit undas:
Non parent fluctus—litore in Americo.
(*showing a toy yacht*) Ecce celox, omnes potuit quae anteire celoces,
Dum decertatum est—litore in Americo.
Milia nodorum nos una fecimus hora:
Nodi quid faciunt—litore in Americo?
Exoptata diu quaesivi pocula—frustra:
Nam vigilant, vigilant—litore in Americo.

CH. (*bitterly*) Hi nostri reditus exoptatique triumphi!

SY. Consilium inveni scitum, ut opinor, ego.

CH. Profer.

SY. Vel verbis tribus: est delenda Chicago!
Capta dabit nobis, mite levamen, opes.
(*briskly*) Perficiendo operi Collegia Publica fiant:
Vos directores: ipse—coactor ero.

[*passes round the hat.*]

Non debenturas praelatasve edere partes
Hic opus est: fient nulla pericla. (*pocketing the money*) Bene est:
(*retreating*) Me non posse piget remanere diutius; at me
Argentina vocat: (*to* CHARMIDES) Vive valeque male!

[*Exit* SYCHOPHANT *with dignity and the funds: a pause of consternation; then uproar and pursuit.*

When Heaven decreed the Libyan overthrow,
And laid the race of Matabele low,
He there took first prize in a beauty-show.

ME. What then 's his future?

CH. He will now become
The reigning freak at the Aquarium.
He too, perhaps, will tumble from the sky,
And make his fortune by it—so shall I.

LY. Lobengula (or Lobengula is it?)
If that 's your fate, how short will be your visit!
But Oh, I have a heavier tale in store:
Listen—Britannia rules the waves no more:
No more the ocean bows to her command,
No more the waves obey—in Yankeeland.
(*showing a toy yacht*) Look at the yacht 'gainst which no yacht could stand,
Until the race came off—in Yankeeland:
A thousand knots an hour (or more) we spanned;
In vain, knots are not knots—in Yankeeland:
In vain the capture of the Cup I planned;
Their Vigilant 's prevailed—in Yankeeland.

CH. Are all our hopes of triumph come to this?

SY. I have a scheme—first-class *I* think it is.

CH. Well?

SY. Simply this—Chicago must be ended,
That with her spoils our fortunes may be mended.
(*briskly*) We'll form a Company, and you shall be
Directors—while the contract falls to me.

[*passes round the hat.*]

Not a debenture nor a preference-share
We'll have—there is no risk. (*pocketing the money*) That 's pretty fair.
(*retreating*) I much regret I can no longer stay;
I must to the Argentine at once: (*to* CHARMIDES) *Good* day.

[*Exit* SYCOPHANT *with dignity and the funds: a pause of consternation; then uproar and pursuit.*

CHARMIDES *comes forward.*]

CH. Qui cecini vacuus coram latrone viator
Nunc quoque—confecta est fabula—cantor ero.
Plaudere non iubeo, sed magna voce frementes,
Dicite, "In aeternum Floreat Alma Domus!"

CHARMIDES *comes forward.*]

CH. I sang, a traveller among highwaymen:
The Play is finished--I appear again:
My text's not *Plaudite*—we need not that:
I bid all shout, "Long live the School and 'Floreat'!"

J. S. P.

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II. LIST OF DEANS OF WESTMINSTER

William Benson	1540
Richard Cox	1549
Hugh Weston	1553
[John de Feckenham, Abbot	1556]
William Bill	1560
Gabriel Goodman	1561
Lancelot Andrewes	1601
Richard Neile	1605
George Montaigne	1610
Robert Tounson	1617
John Williams	1620
John Earles	1660
John Dolben	1662
Thomas Sprat	1683
Francis Atterbury	1713
Samuel Bradford	1723
Joseph Willcocks	1731
Zachary Pearce	1756
John Thomas	1768
Samuel Horsley	1793
William Vincent	1802
John Ireland	1816
Thomas Turton	1842
Samuel Wilberforce	1845
William Buckland	1845
Richard Chenevix Trench	1856
Arthur Penrhyn Stanley	1864
George Granville Bradley	1881

III. HEAD MASTERS

John Adams	1540
Alexander Nowell	1543
Nicholas Udal	1555
John Passey[1]	
John Randall	1563
Thomas Browne	1564
Francis Howlyn	1570
Edward Grant	1572
William Camden	1593
Richard Ireland	1599
John Wilson	1610
Lambert Osbaldeston	1622
Richard Busby	1638
Thomas Knipe	1695
Robert Freind	1711
John Nicoll	1733
William Markham	1753
John Hinchcliffe	1764
Samuel Smith	1764
William Vincent	1788
John Wingfield	1802
William Carey	1803
William Page	1814
Edmund Goodenough	1819
Richard Williamson	1828
Henry George Liddell	1846
Charles Brodrick Scott	1855
William Gunion Rutherford	1883
James Gow	1901

[1] It is uncertain whether Passey preceded Randall or not.

IV. NUMBERS OF THE SCHOOL AT DIFFERENT PERIODS

1656	241	1838	100
1706	353	1841	67
1727	434	1846	90
1792	306	1855	147
1818	324	1883	221
1831	202	1901	232

Bishop Newton states that under Nicoll the numbers were not less than 500.

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Master of *Rigaud's*, Rev. W. Failes, 1, Little Dean's Yard.
Master of *Home-Boarders*, Rev. G. H. Nall, 18, Dean's Yard.
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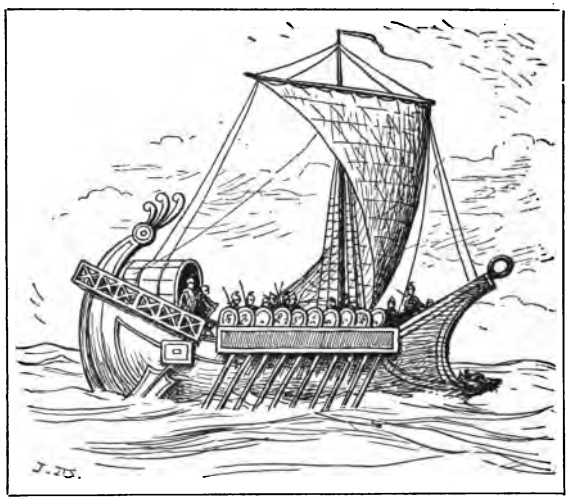

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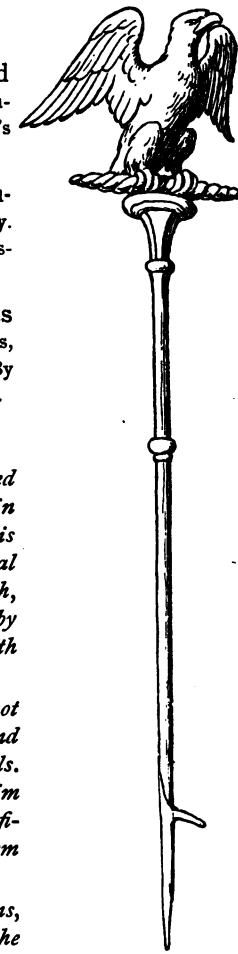

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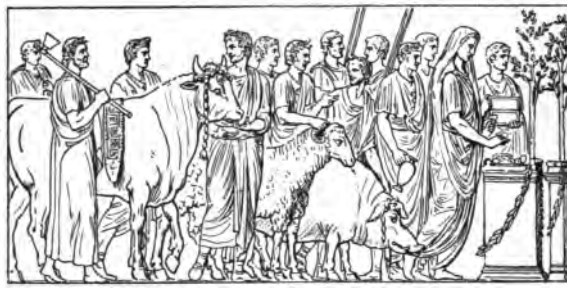
3. Primo utrimque aequis viribus res gerebatur.
4. Deinde Romani hostium impetum sustinere non potuerunt.
5. Ab laevo cornu pedem referre coeperunt.
6. Quod ubi cognovit, Decius consul deos precatur.
7. Tum in equum insilit atque in medios hostes irruit.
8. Undique viam ferro facit et hostibus terrorem inicit.
9. Tandem vero vulneribus confectus ex equo decidit.
10. Romani tamen victoriam facile reportaverunt.
11. Postero die Decii corpus inter stragem inventum est.
12. Funus par mortis gloriae factum est.



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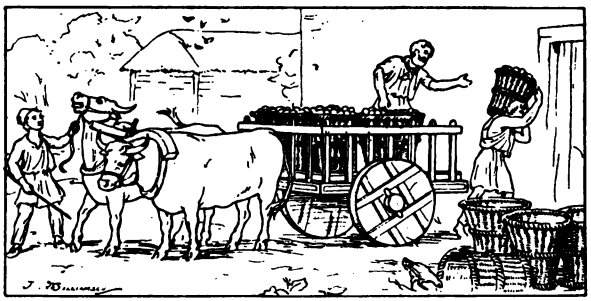

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Specimen Page

the name. The soldiers in the first rank stood upright, those in the second stooped a little, and each line successively was a little lower than the one in front of it, till in the last the soldiers rested on one knee. The

TESTUDO.

advantages of this sloping *testūdo* were firstly, that stones and missiles rolled off it; secondly, that other soldiers could advance over it to attack the enemy upon the walls. The various kinds of *testūdo* were met by

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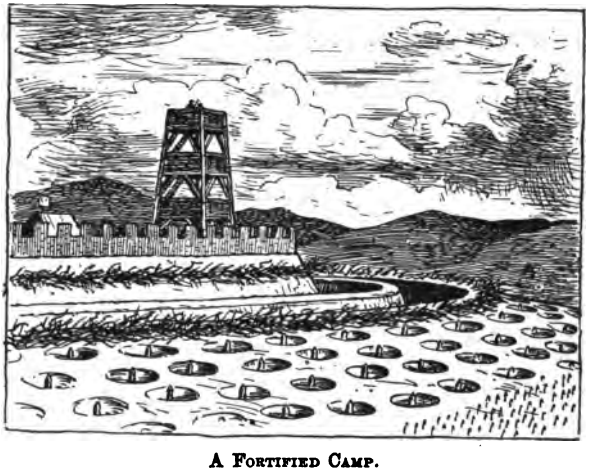
Specimen Page

52 CAESAR, DE BELLO GALLICO

XII

The Romans fail to rush the town of Noviodunum. The Suessiones gather to defend it, but become alarmed and offer to submit.

Postridie eius diei Caesar, priusquam se hostes ex terrore ac fuga reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit et magno itinere confecto ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit.



A Fortified Camp.

id ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem paucis defendentibus expugnare non potuit. castris munitis, vineas agere quaeque ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare

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34 CORNELIUS NEPOS

Italiam ab Gallia seiungunt, quas nemo umquam cum exercitu ante eum praeter Herculem Graium transierat (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appel-

latur), Alpicos conantes prohibere transitu concidit, loca patefecit, itinera muniit, effecit ut ea elephantus

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FROM

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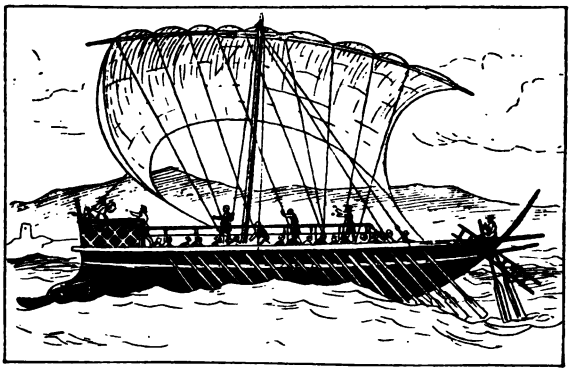
Alinari photo]

CICERO DENOUNCING CATILINE.
(From a painting by Prof. C. Maccari, in the Senate House at Rome.)

Specimen Page

AENEIDOS LIB. II 27

intendunt. scandit fatalis machina muros,
feta armis: pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
illa subit, mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi.
o patria, o divom domus Ilium, et incluta bello
moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere.
instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.



GREEK WARSHIP OF HOMERIC TIMES (from a vase-painting).

tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
ora, dei iussu non unquam credita Teucris.
nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
ille dies festa velamus fronde per urbem.
Vertitur interea caelum, et ruit Oceano nox,
involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucri

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Specimen Page

τε οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἤρχοντο ἀντίοι ἰέναι τοῖς πολεμίοις.

18 ὡς δὲ πορευομένων ἐξεκύμαινέ τι τῆς φάλαγγος, τὸ ἐπιλειπόμενον ἤρξατο δρόμῳ θεῖν· καὶ

NIKE. (From a bronze statue at Brescia.)

ἅμα ἐφθέγξαντο πάντες οἷον τῷ Ἐνυαλίῳ ἐλελίζουσι, καὶ πάντες δὲ ἔθεον. λέγουσι δέ τινες ὡς καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδού-

19 πησαν φόβον ποιοῦντες τοῖς ἵπποις· πρὶν

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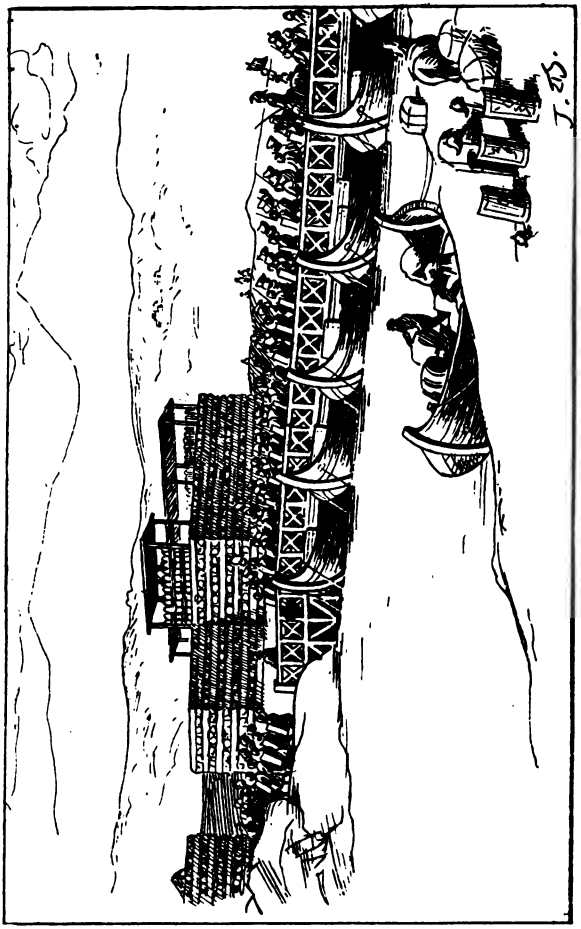

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